"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, variable winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Wheat, 87⅛c; corn, 32c; cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN—Queen Victoria prorogued Parliament until Oct. 23 in a speech reviewing the events of the session. Preparations have been made to receive the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Cronstadt Roads to-day. The Tennyson Memorial Beacon was unveiled by the Dean of Westminster yesterday at Freshwater Downs, Isle of Wight.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Barty Welch, aged seven, of Brooklyn, saw his home entered by a burglar and was bright enough to hunt up a policeman and have the man arrested.

The Burlington line, with the Cumberland Gap Dispatch Company, announces a cut in freight rates which threatens to involve all the systems carrying freights from the East.

Death confronted a trolley load of passengers in Brooklyn on Thursday night. The motorman succeeded in stopping his car just as the train dashed by and swept away his fender.

Some daring thief stole 2,500 feet of wire belonging to the Mount Morris Electric Lighting Company, cutting it down when a 2,500 volt current was passing over it Thursday.

Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock advanced rapidly in Wall Street yesterday. It opened at 95, and at the close sold at nearly 100. Russell Sage is credited with having brought about a corner in Manhattan stock.

Three more victims of the mosquito plague were reported yesterday. Miss Dodworth was bitten last week at Elmhurst, L. I., and yesterday there were doubts whether she would recover from the erysipelas and blood poison that set in.

The striking coal miners in the Pittsburg district have announced their intention to march to Central Pennsylvania several thousand strong. Orders have been issued from the headquarters of the National Guard at Harrisburg for the officers to be ready for immediate service. Patrick Dolan and other leaders of the miners were last evening held for trial on the charge of riot.

Details of the battle fought on June 30 in Cocorobo, Brazil, near Canudos, between the Government troops under Gen. Savagit and the fanatics under Conselheiro have been received in Rio de Janeiro. The punitive expedition was surrounded in Cocorobo Pass and 15 officers and 500 men were killed and 600 injured before the fanatics were driven off by a bayonet attack. The Government troops are bombarding Canudos, where Conselheiro has 15,000 men intrenched.

Page 2.

President McKinley yesterday attended the midsummer meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League, and made a little speech, in which he admonished the people of New England to cling to their Puritan heritage as one of their greatest gifts.

Page 3.

The Democratic State Committee will meet to nominate a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals on or about Sept. 15. Lively debate on the platform is expected.

The Government of Germany has entered a formal protest against the application to German sugar of Section 5 of the new tariff law, by which an additional duty is levied upon sugar receiving an export bounty.

Republicans of this city and Brooklyn are considerably agitated over the selection by the district leaders of this county of Sept. 28 as the date for the City Convention. Kings County Republicans are especially disturbed.

Page 4.

In a heavy batting game at Eastern Park yesterday the Brooklyns defeated the Washingtons, by a score of 15 to 5.

In the last day's play of the international tennis tournament, Larned defeated Eaves after a stubborn struggle. The Americans led the Englishmen at the close by a score of 5 to 4. The players now go to Chicago.

The Vigilant was the first yacht of the New York Yacht Club's fleet to reach Vineyard Haven on the run from Newport. Colonia's right to the Goelet cup for schooners may be referred to Ogden Goelet, who is now in Europe. It is expected that a large number of yachts will go to Bar Harbor to race for Commodore Morgan's prizes.

The National League of American Wheelmen race meet began at Willow Grove Park, Philadelphia, yesterday, before 15,000 spectators. Arthur Gardiner of Chicago came within two-fifths of a second of Hamilton's world's record for the mile paced, his time being 1:39 3-5. F. J. Loughead of Sarnia, Ontario, took first honors in the professional events.

Page 5.

The sixty-sixth annual Methodist camp meeting is in progress at Sing Sing. A very large attendance is expected, and the promises of the meeting are encouraging to its conductors.

Owing to the rush of gold-seekers to Klondike, the Episcopal Board of Missions has decided to heavily reinforce its missionary lines in Alaska. Many new workers are now on the ground. Hospitals will also be established.

The British Government has announced that its reply to the proposals of the United States Bimetallic Commission will not be forthcoming until October. The value of a silver dollar is 43.6 cents, and Director of the Mint Preston says that he sees no future whatever for the white metal. Mexican merchants are canceling foreign orders until the ratio of exchange shall become more stable. Some mines in Colorado may shut down, and it is expected that no more railroads will be built to the mines of Mexico.

Page 7.

Six cases of falling from great heights were reported from Hudson County yesterday. All escaped serious injury.

Daniel Frohman has returned from Europe with some new plays and has arranged for some excellent additions to his stock company.

The Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention will meet next week in order to appoint a commission to study the currency question from all points and present a report.

Among the passengers on the St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, was ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, special diplomatic Commissioner on the Bering Sea question. He went on at once to Washington, in company with Charles E. Hamlin, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Foster refused to discuss the subject of his recent mission to England. McNally, the swimmer, who also returned on the St. Louis, declared that no man can cross the English Channel, as he attempted to do, by swimming. Ex-Assemblyman Conkling said that he had come home to work for Seth Low in the Mayoralty contest.

Page 8.

The task of establishing the Hudson County ratables is drawing to a close. The indications are that Jersey City's city, county, and school rate will be not less than 28.92 nor more than 29.

Page 10.

President Berri, in an expression of his views yesterday, told how and why the contracts made with the Brooklyn railroads for crossing the bridge are going to benefit the public.

Page 11.

A warrant was issued in Brooklyn yesterday for W. H. Moger, who is charged with fraudulently obtaining a dozen bicycles from Beuhler & Platt.

At Jenison, Mich., yesterday, H. A. Dalley, aged seventy, shot his wife, aged forty-five, to whom he was recently married, and killed himself with strychnine. Jealousy was the cause.

Experts in the manufacture of steel yesterday said they believed that steel can be produced to advantage from low-grade Southern ores, although it would not be of as good quality as that made in the North.

Page 12.

Heirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Weber are suing their uncle, John Weber, to recover $200,000 worth of real estate.

John Rocco of Williamsburg, who on July 18 was stabbed nine times during a quarrel over cards, died yesterday.

Consolidation of the two Hudson River bridge companies so as to have one bond issue upon the entire property and franchise.

Henry Spratt of Newark, while driving his uncle's truck near the Newark Plank road on Thursday night, fell beneath the wheels and was killed.

The widow and children of Joseph Richardson, who left a fortune of $10,000,000 and upward, filed objections yesterday to the probate of his two wills.

Ludwig Astor, who claimed to be a nephew of the elder John Jacob Astor, was arrested yesterday for demanding money from the clerks of the Astor estate.

The headquarters of the Merchants' Association have been visited by a number of out-of-town buyers, and many more are expected to arrive next week, particularly from the South.

According to a canvass of merchants throughout the United States on existing conditions of trade and the outlook for next Autumn, the prospects for prosperity are very bright. The canvass was conducted by The Dry Goods Economist.

Magistrate Wentworth yesterday discharged Herbert Williams, who was arrested for stealing a bottle of milk, and advised him to go to Connecticut to hunt work on a farm. Williams said he hadn't eaten anything for three days.

Lawyer Melville C. Brown of Laramie City, Wyoming, yesterday deposed that Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell admitted to him that she never was married to the late Jay Gould, and that he was not the father of her child. That admission was made in July, 1895.

Detectives, it seems, have been shadowing Lawyer Emanuel Friend of counsel for Mrs. Nack. They feared he might "plant" a bogus head of Guldensuppe and lead them to identify it as his. Coroner Hoeber received an anonymous letter saying that Guldensuppe is alive in Harlem.

The will of Elias Stern of this city, who left a fortune of from $150,000 to $300,000 to his sister, Emilie Marxsohn, is contested by a half-brother, David Stern, on his own behalf and on that of seven other half brothers and sisters residing in Germany. The question of the sanity of the testator is involved.

Secretary Sherman returned from his vacation at Amagansett, L. I., and in passing through New York on his way to Washington, said that he looked for no startling developments in Hawaiian or other foreign affairs. His relations with Whitelaw Reid, who was Special Ambassador at the Queen's jubilee, are of the pleasantest.

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LITTLE BARTY'S BURGLAR.

Seven-Year-Old Brooklyn Boy Saw a Thief Enter the House and Told a Policeman.

Little "Barty" Welch, aged seven, is looked upon in his neighborhood as a sharp, shrewd youngster. He assisted in the capture of a man who broke into his father's house, at 130 State Street, Brooklyn, last evening, and for this act of precocity Barty was highly commended by the police.

Yesterday noon a man applied at the house for work and offered to cut the grass. Mrs. Welch did not want the grass cut, and sent him away. At 5:30 o'clock Barty's father, James Welch, was lying down in a room in the second story, and his mother was out. Barty was playing in the street opposite, when he saw the same man who had applied for work some hours before carefully lift a screen in a window of the dining room and climb in.

Barty ran to the Fifteenth Precinct Station House as fast as his little legs could carry him. On the way he met a policeman. "Say, Mr. Policeman," said Barty, breathlessly, "there's a burglar in our house. Come quick."

The officer stopped just long enough to question the boy, and then the two started off on a brisk pace for the house. The burglar walked through the dining room to the front part of the house, but Mr. Welch was coming down stairs. Mr. Welch grappled with the man and shouted for help. Fred Muir, whose mother owns the house, happened to be in one of the upper rooms, and rushed down.

"Get a policeman, Fred," exclaimed Welch, "while I hold him." Welch and the burglar continued to struggle. Muir ran out, and half a block away encountered the policeman coming up the street with Barty, and told him that there was a burglar in the house. "I knew it," was the reply, "this boy has told me all about it."

When they reached the house Welch had the burglar pinned up against the front door. The fellow was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station, but refused to give his name. He will come up before Judge Bristow this morning.

PASSENGERS FACED DEATH.

Motorman Brought Car to a Stand as the Train Swept His Fender Away.

A Marcy Avenue (Brooklyn) trolley car loaded with passengers was approaching the crossing of the Norton Point steam road at West Eighth Street Thursday night when a whistle was heard and a train dashed into view from the shadows of the buildings.

The trolley passengers hurled themselves from the car, and in the crush Mrs. Cordelia Robinson of 349 Keap Street, Brooklyn, broke her left leg. Several other passengers were cut and bruised.

The motorman stuck to his post and brought his car to a standstill so close to the engine that his car fender was torn away by the passing train.

LEFT CHURCH TO STACK WHEAT.

Kansas Pastor Closed His Bible When He Saw a Storm Come Up.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—The Rev. J. H. Duncan of Wathena, Kan., dismissed his congregation on Sunday, and, leading them to a wheat field, directed and worked with them in stacking Farmer Rappleye's wheat.

When the minister, who had already commenced the service, noticed a storm approaching, he slowly closed his open Bible and said:

"Brethren, I believe in worshipping God, but a heavy rain is coming up and Neighbor Rappleye's wheat is in danger. We will close the service and help him stack it."

RAILROAD STATION ROBBED.

Highwaymen Bind an Agent and Loot a Safe in Indiana.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., Aug. 6.—A bold attack was made upon the Grand Trunk Passenger Station at an early hour this morning by three masked men. Agent Gailbraith and the operator were relieved of their money and watches, about $50 being secured by the highwaymen.

The heavy safe was drilled and blasted and $70 more taken. The explosion demolished the desks and the telegraph and telephone instruments, doing $700 worth of damage. The robbers bound Agent Gailbraith and placed him in an empty box car and locked the doors.

Egg Plant Like a Human Hand.

NEWARK, Aug. 6.—William Mungle of Belleville Avenue and Clark Street has in his possession an egg plant that is a novelty. He found it in a barrel of egg plant purchased in the market and which came from a farm in the southern part of this State. The curio is shaped like the left hand of a man. On one side the fingers appear almost to perfection. On the other side the egg plant is a half sphere. It gives the impression of a left-handed ball player holding a ball in exactly the same way he would to pitch an inshoot.

Amateur photographers will find every requisite at Rockwood's, 1,440 Broadway, near 40th.—Adv.

CAUGHT BY RUSSELL SAGE

Wall Street Speculators in Manhattan Elevated Stock May Be Cornered.

QUOTATIONS RISE RAPIDLY

The Shrewd Old Financier Bought Stock While Talking Bearishly, and Now Refuses to Make a Private Settlement with Brokers Tremendously Short.

Manhattan Elevated Railway stock cut some lively capers in Wall Street yesterday. It opened around 95. At the close it sold within the slightest fraction of 100. Practically all this advance came in the last hour, and incidental to it many sensational reports went circulating round the Stock Exchange district.

Russell Sage, who has had his eighty-second birthday this week, is credited with a financial coup. Friends of Mr. Sage say the spry veteran has brought about a corner in Manhattan stock.

Manhattan Elevated stock some months ago become a popular bear target, along with outspoken declarations from Mr. Sage that as the Manhattan Company was not earning the dividends it was paying it should pay less dividends; and when the Spring quarterly day came round Mr. Sage had his way, and the dividend rate was cut down. Up to that time Manhattan stock had shown much weakness. Bears had hammered it and investment interests had liquidated. The property's prospects were not encouraging. "It is better to face the facts," as Mr. Sage said, however, and the dividend was reduced. A sharp smash in quotations followed quickly, but that break was the last break in Manhattan, and ever since it has been strong.

It has not been conspicuously buoyant in the recent Wall Street improvement, but in a quiet way the stock has kept pace with the better market, and at the close of the Stock Exchange on Thursday it showed at 95, quite a substantial advance from the low point it touched when a few months ago the dividend was cut down. A week ago the stock sold around 93. Here and there have been complaints that Manhattan was laggard. Most of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange has continued bearish on it. A short interest in stock has been discernible, and it has been a short interest increasing instead of diminishing as quotations have advanced.

Became Popular in Bear Circles.

It has been the fashion for some cynical people to suggest that certain brokerage houses known to be large borrowers of stock against apparently short contracts were really representatives of Russell Sage, who, as a Director and officer of the company, became very popular in bear circles when he was taking all the ammunition he could Spring against paying unearned dividends. One prominent Stock Exchange house credited with borrowing much more than 10,000 shares of stock was especially quoted as acting for Mr. Sage. Bear reciters of this theory were full of expectation of a prospect of a collapse in prices sure to follow anticipated revelations of Mr. Sage's continuing bearish position.

The agile old financier never by word or look has in any way discouraged this bear fear. He was quietly keeping his own counsel, playing his own game. While he talked conservatism he bought stock. While he descanted on how wrong and how dangerous it was for corporations to pay dividends they did not earn he was still buying stock. While he was unbridled over business depression throughout the country he bought more stock. While he worried audibly over the too rapid pace of Wall Street's new buoyancy he kept on buying. It now develops that, as compared with his holdings of Manhattan shares as recently as last April, Mr. Sage owns to-day twice as much stock.

Much ado was made in Wall Street just before George Gould sailed for Europe over alleged disagreements between Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould over Manhattan affairs. This, now it is beginning to be disclosed, was probably but a part of the clever octogenarian's bamboozling scheme. Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould not only have fully understood one another as to Manhattan policy, but it is learned that large amounts of stocks lately bought by Wall Street commission houses have been for the joint account of the two millionaires.

Mr. Sage and Mr. Whitney United.

Of incidental significance—of importance much beyond what has yet been disclosed—is the other fact that Mr. Sage and William C. Whitney have not only buried the hatchet, but are credited with having come into close Wall Street touch. It is even declared that large blocks of Manhattan stock have lately been bought for an account in which Messrs. Sage and Gould and Mr. Whitney are jointly interested. The significance of this is not hard to understand. It goes further than any past development in suggesting new relationships between the local railway traffic interests. An alliance between the Metropolitan Traction and the Manhattan Elevated may be much closer than has been popularly anticipated. The great bar to full agreement between the two systems was removed when Mr. Sage and Mr. Whitney came into agreement. There are even hints of a scheme contemplating the merging of the two properties. On this point, however, Mr. Sage declines to say anything.

What Wall Street was especially concerned over yesterday was the report that Mr. Sage, in his Manhattan deal, supported by Mr. Gould and Mr. Whitney, brought about an absolute corner in Manhattan stock. A much larger proportion of Manhattan is now held for investment than ever before, and the amount of floating stock in Wall Street to-day is very scarce. To be a borrower of Manhattan on any large scale is to become conspicuous. And it has therefore been a matter of comment that certain prominent houses were on the short side of the stock. These reports gained interest and became sensational yesterday afternoon when it was announced that representatives of one of these big houses on the short side had called upon Mr. Sage and asked him to let them have at private sale over 10,000 shares of Manhattan stock with which to make good all or a part of their shorts. Mr. Sage had said to them:

What Mr. Sage Said.

"I am not willing to let any of my stock go. I have bought it because I believe in the property. The dividends Manhattan now pays are more than earned. The next dividend change will be an increase. If you are short of the stock and want to buy, the only advice I can give you is to get down town early to-morrow morning and go into the open market and bid for what you want. Perhaps you can buy 10,000 up somewhere around par. Perhaps it may cost you 10 or 20 points more than that. Nobody on the inside will, I think, be willing to part with any of their holdings. Your position is unfortunate just at this juncture when developments vastly helpful to the property are just taking place. Some new blood is coming into the property. A number of surprising things may happen very shortly. No, I do not care to sell any of my stock, sorry as I am for your dilemma; you and the rest of the shorts will have to go into the market and bid like other people for what you want. You know," Mr. Sage added, "that only about a year ago Mr. Gould and I refused to part with our Manhattan stock although we were bid 125 for all of it."

What happened in yesterday's market seemed to indicate that the brokers who appealed to Mr. Sage had begun to act upon his rather discomforting suggestions. Close to 20,000 shares of Manhattan stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but at the close less than 5,000 shares of stock lifted the price up to within one-eighth of 1 per cent. of par. The 10,000 shares of stock which Mr. Sage was asked to sell at private sale is said to be only about a quarter of the short interest which for some time past has been borrowing stock from brokers who now are disclosed as representatives of Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould, and, possibly, of Mr. Whitney. One Stock Exchange house largely lending Manhattan has called in all its Manhattan loans. To-day it may be disclosed that practically every broker employed by the Sage-Gould pool has received instructions to call in the stock.

For a citizen just celebrating his eighty-second year, Russell Sage seems to be still very much in Wall Street evidence. A stock market corner has not for a long time enlivened the speculative world. George J. Gould is said to have cabled from Europe to friends here yesterday that he would be in New York a fortnight or three weeks hence. Soon after that time unexpected announcements regarding Manhattan Elevated Railway affairs may be expected.

Mr. Sage Speaks of Reckless Bears.

Russell Sage is spending the Summer on Long Island, at Lawrence. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES who called upon him there last night Mr. Sage said:

"I do not care to discuss these Wall Street rumors of a corner in Manhattan Elevated stock. If there is a corner, it is not because I have schemed and contrived it. If there is a corner, it is because certain reckless bear speculators have cornered themselves. It is true that I have been urgently solicited within the past twenty-four hours to sell some big blocks of Manhattan stock at private sale to brokers whose customers have been short of the stock for some time past. They have foolishly been meddling with other people's property, selling what they didn't own, and now they must face the consequences.

"More than one firm has besought me to get them out of their short-account difficulties, but to all of them I have said frankly that I have no Manhattan stock for sale at present prices, or anything like present prices. I am a buyer of Manhattan, not a seller. I bought it at 85, bought it at 90 and 95, and to-day saw no reason why I shouldn't keep on buying above 99. I will probably be buying it at 105, and perhaps at 125, very shortly.

"Intrinsically Manhattan is worth a great deal more than it is selling for. I cannot see why speculators should dabble in it. It is an investment security. This is what I told the representatives of two big Stock Exchange firms who called upon me yesterday, and again to-day, begging me to let go 10,000 or 20,000 shares of stock which, it sems to me, somehow or other, ought to be as valuable to me as it is to them.

Told Them They Ought to Buy.

"I told a member of one of these agitated bear brokerage firms that I thought his people ought not only to cover their shorts—say 18,000 or 20,000 shares—but they ought to go in and get long of it. I explained to him that I had become a convert to the popular notion that down in Wall Street just now we have corralled an era of prosperity, and he and his friends ought to hurry and get aboard. To this man and to the others who wanted me to give up my stock, not for my sake, but for their sake, I said kindly that I thought it would be best for them to get into the open market and do a little bidding. They sold short on the Stock Exchange, you know; and why should the Stock Exchange be deprived of their business now that they are ready to cover? That wouldn't be fair to the Stock Exchange. In this life it is always best to be just; and the Stock Exchange can stand a little extra commission business even in these lively days."

"Would you be willing, Mr. Sage," asked THE NEW YORK TIMES's inquirer, "to name the brokers, the individuals or firms, who have been asking you to let them have stock enough to get out of the way of your Manhattan corners?"

"No," replied Mr. Sage. "I do not think I should name any names. The parties interested are having sorrows enough. They will probably to-morrow have quite all they want to attend to without my adding anything through THE NEW YORK TIMES to their inconvenience.

"Now, why should I want to sell Manhattan to anybody, at private sale or any other way, around present figures when I have seen the stock up around 175 and had enough faith in it then not to sell a single share? Personally, I had very much rather be long of Manhattan just now than short of it. Wall Street reports say that there is a short interest of 30,000 shares, do they? Well, I figure that the shorts aggregate twice that amount."

Mr. Sage says he is enjoying this fine August weather. Long Island ozone is invigorating. He will be at his Wall Street office this morning at 10 o'clock sharp.

VICTIMS OF MOSQUITOES.

Blood Poison and Erysipelas Affect Miss Dodworth After Being Bitten—Two Men Sufferers.

Bitten by a mosquito a week ago, Miss Dorothy Dodworth of 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was reported last night to be in a precarious condition, and liable even, if she recovers, to be a cripple for months.

She is the daughter of Olean Dodworth, a publisher of music at 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, eighteen years of age, pretty, and popular among her young acquaintances in Harlem. About three weks ago she went to visit Mrs. N. E. Lyon at Claremont Place, Elmhurst, L. I. There was a lawn party at Elmhurst Friday night of last week, but the mosquitoes drove the merrymakers into the house. One of the victims was Miss Dodworth, who was bitten just below the right knee.

She experienced considerable pain throughout the evening, and on retiring such lotions as the household medicine chest could afford were applied, but without relief. By Saturday morning her leg was much swollen, and at 10 o'clock she became delirious, so that Dr. J. Farwell was called from Newtown, L. I. He diagnosed the case as one of erysipelas and blood poison. She continued to grow worse, and on Tuesday two other physicians were called in for consultation.

The young woman was then lying in a semi-conscious state, and while amputation was suggested, it was deemed unsafe to venture on such an operation then. The lancet was used, however, and temporarily it seemed with good effect. There was a relapse, however, and it was said yesterday the young woman was still in a sort of coma and her recovery doubtful. Even if she rallies from the effect of the poison, she will be compelled to go on crutches for a time. Her friends say she was perfectly healthy up to last week, and never showed any signs of erysipelas.

Richard Webb of 1,234 Second Avenue is another mosquito victim. He was bitten two days ago on the left forearm. It swelled to twice the natural size, and yesterday he had it lanced in two places.

Thomas McGrath, employed in the Custom House, was bitten three nights ago while sitting on the stoop of his residence, on One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue. He now carries his hand in a sling, and had to stop work yesterday.

STOLE 2,500 FEET OF LIVE WIRE.

Property of an Electric Light Company Cut Down and Carried Off.

Detectives of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station are looking for the robber or robbers who cut down and carried off 2,500 feet of electric wire, the property of the Mount Morris Electric Lighting Company. The wire was stolen Thursday afternoon, between 3 and 5 o'clock, when a current of 2,500 volts was passing over it. The representative of the company seen said that the wire was cut by some expert lineman familiar with the process of cutting electric wires, else he would have received the full force of the current and have been instantly killed.

The wire cut extended from the west side of Eighth Avenue, through One Hundred and Fifty-third Street to Broadhurst Avenue, and thence to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The detectives yesterday morning discovered 118 pounds of copper wire, with the insulation matter removed, in a junk store on Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The junkman said that he had purchased it Thursday night for $3. He got it cheap, for the wire is worth in bulk 25 cents a pound. As the insulation was removed there is no way of positive identification, though representatives of the company say that they feel positive it is the wire that was stolen. The wire in the junk store was coiled up in such a fashion as to betoken the fact that it had been done by an expert. It is not every man that can coil up 118 pounds of copper wire such as used by electric lighting companies, and do it neatly and uniformly.

This is the third robbery of the sort that has taken place in eighteen months. The representatives of the company say they suspect the thief is a former employe.

BLOODY BATTLE IN BRAZIL

Regulars Have 15 Officers and 500 Men Killed and 600 Wounded in Cocorobo Pass.

FANATICS DEFENDING CANUDOS

They Have Fifteen Thousand Men, and Gen. Oscar Has Asked the Government for Reinforcements—Trouble Over the November Election.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 5.—The Government has just received dispatches giving the first full details of the great battle fought on June 30 in Cocorobo, near Canudos, between the Government troops, under Gen. Savagit, and the fanatics under Conselheiro.

The Brazilian Government had organized an expedition to punish the religious fanatics, who in March massacred Col. Moreiro Cesar and his troops who had been sent to re-establish order in the districts disturbed by the emissaries of Antonio Conselheiro. About 6,000 men under Gen. Arthur Oscar had been sent from the south to Canudos, and Gen. Savagit, with about 5,000 men, had gone to meet him, with a view of a joint attack upon the position of the fanatics at Canudos.

Gen. Savagit was advancing from the east, and the fanatics, having got wind of the movement, sent a strong body to prevent the two commanders from effecting a conjunction, and it was only after a fierce battle that the Government forces drove the enemy back. The official report of the combat is as follows:

Cocorobo is a dry and barren field, about 1,000 feet long and 1,500 feet wide, the limits of which are two high rocks, between them lying the only road to Canudos, where the fanatics concentrated their forces. On the top of these rocks the revolutionaries had erected walls, from behind which they could easily inspect the road. Gen. Savagit, who had received orders to reach Canudos through Cocorobo, and who was aware of the dangers of the passage, sent scouts forward to examine the pass, and, as nothing suspicious was observed, ordered a squadron of Lancers, under Lieut. Pacheco, to go forward. They had no sooner reached the pass than they found themselves between a cross fire from behind the walls. There was nothing to be done but to fall back, and Lieut. Pacheco hoped to be able to do this with but little loss.

In the face of this check Gen. Savagit gave the general order to advance. The advance guard, composed that day of the Brigade of Col. Serra Martins, forming a shooting line and supported by the Thirty-fifth Battalion under Major Sampalo, and the Thirty-fourth Battalion, under Col. Pedro Nery, went forward with great bravery, but very slowly, owing to the well-directed rebel fire from the heights.

Col. Serra Martins asked for a cannon; but the gun was of no service, as it was impossible to aim it high enough to reach the elevated position of the fanatics. A column of the Twelfth Battalion, under Col. Sucupira, endeavored to take one of the rocks by storm, but was driven back with heavy losses. Then the shooting line, which already had been much reduced, advanced again, reinforced by the Thirty-fifth Battalion. The combat, which began at 11 A. M., had been in progress for two hours with no appreciable advantage to the Brazilian troops, at 1 P. M. the artillery arrived; and the brigade of Col. Pantoja was ordered to defend the rear guard with the wagons and wounded.

At 1:30 Gen. Savagit and his staff traversed the glade at the head of several battalions to meet the terrible fire from the summit of the rocks. The fields and the pass were filled with dead and wounded, but the commander pushed forward. From this moment the firing constantly increased, and the peril of the passage became more and more deadly.

Gen. Savagit, turning to Col. Carlos Telles, whose brigade held the centre, said: "We must make a bayonet attack; otherwise we can never get out of this Thermopylae. Col. Telles gave the word of command, with the Twelfth Battalion in front. The order was splendidly executed, and after a fierce rush, the Federal troops occupied the pass, and captured all the rebel positions. It was not accomplished, however, without enormous losses, the Federal forces losing 15 officers and more than 500 soldiers killed and more than 600 wounded.

Col. Serra Martins and his brigade, in spite of the fact that they had already fought for four hours, acquitted themselves with distinguished valor in the bayonet charge. Soon after the beginning of the battle Col. Telles had his horse shot under him, but he continued to fight on foot until Gen. Savagit sent him the horse of one of his Adjutants.

A few minutes later Gen. Savagit was wounded by a bullet. Turning to his Adjutant, he said: "I am proud to have the opportunity to shed my blood for my country."

In spite of his pain he would not allow the wound to be dressed until the battle was over.

After camping all night near the battlefield, the Government troops continued the advance to Canudos, where they effected a union with Gen. Arthur Oscar and his 6,000 men.

The Government since receiving the foregoing account of the capture of the Cocorobo Pass, has received a further dispatch which states that the united forces under Gens. Savagit and Oscar are bombarding the City of Canudos, which is well defended. Antonio Conselheiro has an army of over 15,000 men within the fortifications, with large quantities of ammunition. It is reported that Gen. Oscar, who is in supreme command of the Government troops, has asked for reinforcements.

The election of a new President of the United States of Brazil will take place on Nov. 15, and the various factions are now conducting a very animated campaign. It is believed that President Moraes, who is again a candidate, will not be re-elected, but that Gen. F. Glycerio, the leader of the Jacobins, will be successful. In that case even in the probable event of a Government victory at Canudos, very serious contingencies may ensue.

FARMERS TO FEED CATTLE.

From $100,000 to $150,000 Will Be Invested in Stock Near Kankakee.

KANKAKEE, Ills., Aug. 6.—From $100,000 to $150,000 will be invested in stock cattle by farmers in the immediate vicinity of Kankakee this Fall.

Those who fed their corn last year received such splendid returns that, notwithstanding the increased price which must be paid for "feeders," many will pay it and trust for the future for a good price for the cattle.

With the probable low price of grain it is reasonably sure stock raisers can realize more per bushel for their corn by feeding high-priced cattle than marketing the grain.

$20,000,000 for Common Schools.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The importance and magnitude of the common schools in village and country school districts are evidenced by the aggregate appropriation of nearly $20,000,000, which was made on Tuesday last at the annual meetings of the 12,000 common school districts in the State. This is nearly double the total of all the appropriations made by the last Legislature for all purposes, and is five times as large as the appropriation made by the Legislature for educational purposes. More than 20,000 teachers will be employed during the coming year in these school districts.

Gold Strike in Washington.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 6.—Gold discoveries are not confined to the Klondike. G. B. Henton, a miner from the Swauk District, Kittas County, this State, caused great excitement here to-day by bringing in $1,000 in big nuggets as the result of one week's work on a claim on William's Creek. The district is an old one, but not developed. One nugget was worth $262. The collection is on exhibition to-night.

Poland Water Cures Inflammation of the kidneys. Circulars, 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

ARMS SENT FROM NEW YORK?

Spanish Minister Intimates They Will Go to Cuba from Bridgeport on the Douglass.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Treasury Department has received an intimation from the Spanish Minister that a cargo of arms and ammunition has been shipped from New York to Bridgeport, Conn., whence it is said it is to be transferred to a vessel, supposed to be the Douglass, for shipment to the Cuban insurgents. The customs officers have been instructed to see that the laws of the United States are not violated.

CUBAN PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Garcia and Another Man Said to Have Left the Chaffarine Islands.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—Premier Canovas del Castillo has received a dispatch announcing that "the Cuban chief, Callisto Garcia, and another Cuban" had escaped from the fortress at the Spanish penal settlement of the Chaffarine Islands, off the coast of Morocco. It is believed the escaped prisoners have reached the coast of Africa.

Major Gen. Calixto Garcia, the insurgent leader, who would seem to be referred to, is not known to have been captured by the Spaniards, much less sent to the Chaffarine Islands.

PETITION FOR A MAN EATER.

Friends of Alfred Packer Trying to Secure His Pardon in Colorado.

DENVER, Aug. 6.—The friends of Alfred Packer, the "man eater," who is serving a term of forty years in the Colorado Penitentiary for having killed five companions while snowed in in the mountains of San Juan in 1873 and eaten their flesh, are circulating another petition asking the Board of Pardons to give the prisoner his liberty.

SWIFT AND ARMOUR BUY SHEEP.

Western Growers Made Rich by Purchases of 600,000 Head.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., Aug. 6.—It is learned here that Swift and Armour, the Chicago packers, have had buyers all over the Western ranges after sheep. They have bought 600,000 head in Montana, Texas, New Mexico, Washington, and Oregon.

They were short of supplies, and ran prices up to $5.10 per 100 pounds. Prices are now back to $3.75. Western growers have been made rich.

TO FIGHT CHICAGO GAS.

Civic Federation and Ogden Gas Company Oppose the Trusts.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The Chicago Gas Trust will have to fight its way into operation through the State and Federal courts. The Civic Federation, through its "Committee of One Hundred," will lead the battle, and the Ogden Gas Company, left out in the cold in the recent deal, will help.

Adolph Moses, an attorney and member of the "Committee of One Hundred," will bring the matter into court. His principal ground is that the act by which the consolidation was consummated contains no reservation of power by which in the future the State can exercise the least control over the corporation. He says: "Legislatures have sometimes passed acts not containing such a reservation, forgetting the clause in the Constitution which requires it, but in the recent gas consolidation legislation the evasion was deliberate."

A CHANGE OF BRIDEGROOMS.

Miss Hutchinson of Kansas Accepts Her Betrothed's Rival.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—Hutchinson society has just had the greatest surprise that has ever visited the town. Tuesday night was to have been the occasion of a wedding, in which a large circle was interested. A. D. Yoder, a clerk in a dry goods store, had a house furnished and all preparations made for his marriage with Miss Hattie Hutchinson.

Because his intended had persisted in taking a buggy ride with Jesse Cook, a handsome young grocer, the evening before, Mr. Yoder decided Tuesday morning that the marriage should not take place. Mr. Cook was one of the first to hear the report, and he immediately called upon Miss Hutchinson and asked her for her hand in marriage. He was accepted, and the two were married at the same hour that the Yoder-Hutchinson marriage was to have taken place.

WANTS THE ARMOR PLANT.

Birmingham Will Try to Show It Can Be Made for Less Than $300 a Ton.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 6.—Birmingham has filed her bid for the location of the Government steel armor plate factory, the advisability of erecting which has been intrusted to a special board appointed by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, in accordance with an act of Congress.

Congressman Underwood has presented the claims of Birmingham, and they have been filed with the Ordnance Bureau, and will come before the special board. At a meeting of the Commercial Club this afternoon the project was indorsed, and the President empowered to appoint a committee of representatives of Birmingham's leading industries to press the city's claims for the plant.

The inauguration of the manufacture of steel at Birmingham at cheap cost and its thoroughly satisfactory analysis will be the basis on which Birmingham will rest her claim. Experts say it can be easily shown that armor plate can be manufactured profitably at Birmingham much cheaper than $300, the price at which the Northern manufacturers have refused to make it.

Cramps to Build Alaskan Boats.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 6.—C. H. Hamilton, Secretary of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, has let a contract to the Cramps for the construction of two two-thousand-ton steamers, with a capacity of 700 passengers, to be built this Winter for the St. Michael run.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The high pressure area central over Michigan has moved over Lake Erie, and northerly winds from this area meeting southerly winds in the Gulf States have caused showers and cooler weather there, excepting in Texas, where the temperature has been stationary.

The disturbed condition has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montana, diminishing in intensity. The pressure is high off the middle Pacific coast.

A disturbance appears to be developing in the Middle and East Gulf States.

The temperature has fallen in the middle plateau region and in the Gulf States, as stated above; it has risen in the Middle Missouri valley and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Fair weather may be expected in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and the Middle and North Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	77

PRESIDENT TO VERMONTERS

He Breaks a Promise He Had Given to Himself and Makes a Little Speech.

WORTH OF PURITAN HERITAGE

The People of New England Admonished to Cling to It as One of Their Greatest Gifts—A Pleasant Day's Outing.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 6.—President McKinley had an enjoyable time at Isle La Motte to-day. The steamer Moquam left the hotel dock at 11 o'clock to convey the President to the midsummer meeting of the Vermont Fish and Game League, held at the island home of the Lieutenant Governor of the State. The President was accompanied by Secretary Alger, Secretary Porter, Senator Proctor, and Gov. Grout of Vermont, and Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg. The ladies remained at the Hotel Champlain. The weather was perfect, and the President greatly enjoyed the sail to the scene of what amounted to a demonstration in his honor.

Arriving at Mr. Fisk's residence, and pending the arrival of the League's members and guests, luncheon was served to the Presidential party. After that, and before the opening of the exercises, the President held an informal reception. The large crowd present included many representatives of New York and Canada, the Vermonters, of course, being in a large majority.

Upon the arrival of the members and guests dinner was served in a huge tent with a seating capacity of 800 persons. Every seat was filled. Vermont chicken pie was the principal item of the menu and was as popular at the head of the table, where the President sat, as elsewhere in the tent. Frank B. Green of St. Albans officiated as toastmaster. A St. Albans glee club sang "To Thee, O Country," after which T. P. Conway of Plattsburg responded to the toast "The Empire State." Prof. Comstock spoke on "Education." Another song by the glee club was followed by speeches by Representative Hubbard and Senator Butler.

The oratorical gem of the occasion was the speech of P. M. Mildon of Rutland. Mr. Mildon is a Democrat. His remark that the saying that "speech is silver and silence golden" was exemplified in the campaign of '96 brought a smile to the President's face. The glee club was again called upon and rendered the campaign song, "We Want You, McKinley, Yes We Do." More was demanded by the audience, and the club responded with "We've Got You, McKinley, Yes We have."

In answer to repeated calls the President said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and fellow-citizens: I wish I had fitting words to respond to your generous welcome and generous hospitality. I can only say I reciprocate your sentiments, expressed in the speeches and songs. I like Vermont; I like her people; I like her civilization. I am never in the presence of a New England audience that I do not recall that her civilization penetrated every State in the Union. Patriotic men and women are found wherever New England civilization is found.

"I promised myself I would not make a speech while away on my vacation and had assurances that I would not be called upon to-day, but I cannot help responding to your generous welcome. I am glad to meet and greet you as Americans. We have a right to be proud of our civilization. I say to Vermonters and to the people of New England, this country owes much to Vermont for our splendid civilization. Cling to your Puritan heritage. It is one of your greatest gifts."

Cheers greeted the President's remarks, which pleased the Vermonters mightily, and he was made a life member of the Fish and Game League on the spot, and upon leaving was saluted by all the yachts in the harbor. The Maquam, with the Presidential party on board, arrived at Bluff Point at 7 o'clock. The President said he enjoyed the trip immensely, and was not in the least fatigued. The President emphatically denied the report that he was to go to the Pacific coast after his outing here.

BANQUET TO THE PRESIDENT.

To be Entertained by the Grand Army in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 6.—Commander McConnell of Columbia Post, G. A. R., of Chicago, who is in this city, to-day received the following acceptance by President McKinley of the invitation to a banquet to be held by the post in this city:

Hotel Champlain, N. Y., July 31, 1897.

My Dear Sir: I take pleasure in informing you that the President has just written to Gen. T. I. Clarkson, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, advising him of his acceptance of the kind invitation of Columbia Post, G. A. R., of Chicago, for a banquet in honor of the President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at Buffalo, Saturday evening, Aug. 24.

The President has stated to Gen. Clarkson that it would suit his convenience if the exercises referred to could be begun at 6:30 P. M., which would give the President more time for attendance at the campfires later the same evening. Very respectfully yours, JOHN ADDISON PORTER,

Secretary to the President.

Commander McConnell, Columbia Post, G. A. R.

The speakers at the banquet will be President McKinley, Commander in Chief Clarkson of the Grand Army, Gov. Black, Mayor Edgar B. Jewett of this city, Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Gen. John S. Wise of New York, representing the Confederate Army; Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, and Charles W. Anderson, the negro orator.

Suicide of a Boarding Mistress.

Mrs. Gulema Culwell, a Spanish woman, keeping a fashionable boarding house at 1,343 Lexington Avenue, committed suicide last night by inhaling gas through a rubber tube. A young man, who had arranged to take a room in the house, arrived last night with his baggage. He got the key to his room, but found it locked, and told Culwell some person was sleeping in it; he could hear snoring. For half an hour they made efforts to open the door. At first the supposed snoring could be heard, but this gradually grew easier, and at length ceased. When at last the door was forced open Mrs. Culwell was discovered lying on the bed dead. The husband was reticent about the case. He said he knew of no reason for his wife's suicide.

Squadron to Visit Portsmouth, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 6.—Admiral Sicard has given notice that the North Atlantic squadron will arrive here on Wednesday, Aug. 11, and will remain four days. A reception has been planned for Admiral Sicard and staff on Friday, Aug. 13, which will be attended by Gov. Ramsdell and staff.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:50 A. M.—359 Water Street; fruit stand; damage trifling.

3:15 A. M.—56 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; O. W. Tenny, confectionery, and Henry Kilgore, restaurant; damage, $1,200.

4:05 P. M.—129 Ludlow Street; Abraham Rosenblum; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—174 Clinton Street; Jacob Leichtman; damage, $200.

6:35 P. M.—97 Cannon Street; Abraham Spier; damage, $500.

7:20 P. M.—264 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; P. Fitzgerald; damage, $100.

9:20 P. M.—426 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; James Achitt; damage, $25.

9:45 P. M.—108 West Thirty-fourth Street; Mrs. Nelson; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—Fire to-night in the Rees Printing Company's establishment did $25,000 damage to stock and plant and $5,000 damage to the building. Other losses will aggregate $10,000. The loss is fully insured.

DANVERSPORT, Mass., Aug. 6.—The Danversport Rubber Works, which employed about forty hands in the manufacture of rubber sheeting, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $35,000; insured.

HE WAS NOT A "TIN SOLDIER."

Cadet Abrams of New Rochelle with His Friend Resented a Supposed Insult and Was Cut.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Artist Kemble and Actor Francis Wilson, both residents here, are erecting an imitation fort around the Soldiers' Monument in Main Street, and it was the scene Thursday night of the culmination of a boys' feud.

J. Dexter Abrams, Jr., was walking along Main Street, opposite the monument, with a young friend named Harry Arthur, and they thought they were being made fun of by three or four boys, who were enjoying themselves doing stunts. As young Abrams is a cadet in the Bethel Military Academy down in Virginia, he has been the subject of jests from the town boys as he passed through the street in uniform, and they would call him the "tin soldier" and other names.

He and his friend turned and went back, and the two factions met. After some hot words blows were struck, and Joseph Hyatt, who had his small penknife in his hand, began swinging it around in self-defense, as he says. In one of the swings he struck young Abrams in the left side, cutting through his coat and making a wound in the vicinity of the tenth rib. Another swing cut a gash in the coat down the back and made a superficial cut on the skin.

This ended the fight, and young Abrams, who did not know that he had been cut, continued with his friend toward the village. But he had not gone more than a block before he felt the result of the cut in his side, and, feeling there with his hand, found his shirt all covered with blood. He then became faint, and was taken into a drug store.

The doctor found that the point of the knife blade had penetrated a little way under the tenth rib, but had not entered the abdominal cavity, and that the wound was very slight, although the boy was weak from loss of blood. The scratch on the back was not worth noticing.

Joseph Hyatt, the boy who did the stabbing, is the fourteen-year-old son of L. D. Hyatt, a professor of music. He was arrested this afternoon and held for examination. He denies that the other boys were called names, and says that they compelled him to use his knife in self-defense. He says he does not know the Abrams boy and never said anything to him.

Walter Hoffman, a clerk in Johnson's drug store, was kicked in the mouth during the mêlée by young Abrams. All the parties to the fight are members of the best families of the village, and Abrams's home, 32 Woodland Avenue, is one of the prettiest in the neighborhood.

JOE PATCHEN PACES IN 2:01 1-2

Beats Star Pointer and Reaches the World's Record on a Fast Track at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 6.—To-day was replete with surprises at the Columbus Driving Park, but the greatest was the free-for-all race. There were four starters, Joe Patchen, Star Pointer, Lottie Lorrain, and Badge, and last night Star Pointer sold in the pools at $100 to $20 against the field.

It was the judgment of nearly every horseman that Pointer would win in a walk, and few were willing to buy the field even at the odds offered. The much-lauded conqueror of John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen was vanished by the great son of Patchen Wilkes in one of the most exciting races ever witnessed. Patchen not only won the race on its merits, but paced the fastest mile ever made in the grand circuit, equaling the world's record of 2:01½, made by John R. Gentry at Glens Falls. The track was in superb condition, and was as smooth as a floor. Had it not been for a strong breeze that blew across the track a new world's record would undoubtedly have been established.

In the first heat the four horses were started without a skip, Joe Patchen having the pole and Pointer being on the outside. McClary did not push Pointer in the first half, but moved up in the third quarter and came down the stretch with Patchen. It was a driving finish, but Patchen came under the wire a neck ahead, the time being 2:04.

In the second heat the four horses were started abreast, but Patchen and Pointer went ahead and moved all the way around the track like a team. It was evident from the start that the heat would be a fast one, and the possibility of a world's record being made intensified the interest. Patchen and Pointer came down the stretch neck and neck, and as Patchen poked his nose under the wire a few inches ahead of Pointer, a great shout went up from the 10,000 persons that filled the grand stand. The time by quarters was 0:30¼, 1:00½, 1:31, 2:01½.

Pointer broke badly at the start in the third heat and trailed far behind, while Patchen and Lorrain went all the way around with the latter hanging onto Patchen's sulky. Pointer made a great rally, and paced the last half mile in one minute flat. The time for the heat was 2:08.

Kerkau Still in the Lead.

The fifth night in the contest between Hugo Kerkau, the champion billiard player of Germany, and Edward McLaughlin, the champion of Pennsylvania, at Broadway and Thirty-first Street closed last night with the German still in the lead. He widened the gap considerably, closing with a grand total for the five nights of 1,500. McLaughlin had 1,403 to his credit. Kerkau made 300 for the night and a single run of 42. McLaughlin's best run was 29, and his total for the evening 217. The American's average was 7 2-30, against an average of 9 21-31 by his opponent. The final game will be played to-night.

HUSBAND SHOT BY HIS WIFE.

Olmstead Threatened Her with Death in a Tennessee Court.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 6.—In the office of Magistrate W. W. Martin, at Decherd, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Charles Olmstead, while applying for a warrant for her husband, was threatened by him with death if she persisted in trying to have him arrested.

Suddenly Mrs. Olmstead drew a pistol and shot him in the stomach, inflicting a mortal wound. They recently came from Michigan.

JAMES B. JERMAIN'S WILL.

Public Bequests of $330,000 by the Albany Philanthropist.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The will of James Barclay Jermain, the millionaire philanthropist, who died on July 12, was made public to-day. The will contains the following bequests: To Middlebury College, in Vermont, $30,000 for the endowment of a professorship in Political Economy and International Law; to the Home for Aged Men in Watervliet, $50,000; to the Presbyterian Church in West Troy, $100,000 as an endowment fund; to the Fairview Home for Friendless Children in Watervliet, $100,000, and the real estate and premises now occupied by them; to the Trustees of Williams College for the establishment of a Barclay Jermain professorship, $50,000.

The residue of the estate, with the exception of a few minor legacies to friends and distant relatives, is left to his three surviving daughters and granddaughter. The estate is supposed to be worth several million dollars.

LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD.

Suspension of Traffic Ordered Again by the Receiver.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 6.—Superintendent E. D. Bennett to-day issued orders for a total suspension of traffic on the Lebanon Springs Railroad. All employes are discharged, all stations and repair shops are closed. Receiver Elnathan Sweet issued orders for closing the road July 30, and it was closed.

Doubting the legality of the order, he petitioned Justice Chase at Catskill, N. Y., for instruction, July 30 Justice Chase ordered the receiver to operate the road until further orders. The road was then reopened but later Justice Chase ordered the road closed without delay.

The receiver last night forwarded an order to the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company to remove the wires from poles along the line.

Most of the towns betwen Chatham, N. Y., and Petersburg, N. Y., are now without telegraphic connection.

Stage coach lines are being established between towns.

Major Ginter's Condition.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 6.—Dr. Hunter McGuire, who is attending Major Ginter of New York, to-night said: "There has been no change in Major Ginter's condition."

WESTERN BANDITS CAUGHT

Six Men and Two Women Charged with the Murder of Green and Kelley.

MANY CRIMES TO THEIR SCORE

Congressman Catron, a Member of the Organization Which Committed a Series of Murders Between Albuquerque and Trinidad.

TRINIDAD, Col., Aug. 6.—The old adage that murder will out is again proved true by the arrest in the San Isidro country a few days ago of Macedoneo Archuletas, Manses Frayter, Juan Duran, Nestor Martinez, Dave Hodges, Luperto Archuletas, and two women, Lucia Archuletas and Luza Duran, all charged with the murder of Deputy Sheriffs William Green and William Kelley, in April of last year.

For ten years past the 200 miles of territory between Trinidad and Albuquerque, New Mexico, have been terrorized by a savage and bloodthirsty gang of Mexican and American whitecappers. The organization originally was political, but finally was forced to adopt as one of its aims means for keeping its members from the scaffold and out of prison. These members, to carry elections and bring about the disappearance of unfriendly citizens, knew no law other than "the end justifies the means."

The more respectable element of this organization—if such a distinction can be made—was satisfied with the political power it brought, while the less ambitious Mexican faction, controlling as it did every ignorant Mexican in the Territory, received its reward through cattle and horse stealing, robbery and murder.

This gang, while working under one executive head, had two divisions. The headquarters of one were at Santa Fé, New Mexico, and known as the Button, or Borrego, gang. The other branch had its headquarters here, and was known as the Archuletas faction. Belonging to both were men of National reputation.

Congressman Catron a Member.

While on the witness stand in a contested election case in Santa Fé in 1892, Y. B. Catron, ex-delegate to Congress from that territory, admitted under oath that he was a member of the Borregos who had assassinated United States Marshal Frank Chavez and a dozen other prominent citizens, and for which four of the leaders were hanged in that city last April, after a most desperate effort had been made to save their lives by appeals to President Cleveland. The political colleagues of Catron were such men as Attorney Spiess, the former's law partner; M. W. Mills, Cipriano Lara, S. W. Dorsey, Henry Sturgis, H. W. Wrigley, Garnett Lee, Dr. Kohlhausen, a prominent banker and politician of this city, and a doctor of Clayton, N. M., and it was upon the theory that the Whitecaps were in league with a certain class of politicians that the officers worked in running down their game.

The lives sacrificed by these outlaws during this period number more than two score. Because of their persistency in following the criminals, Officers Green and Kelley lost their lives and H. C. Brown was forced to become an involuntary exile from New Mexico. That part of this story in which these officers figure prominently begins at Starkville, Col., a little coal-mining camp seven miles up the Purgatoire River from this city, early in 1894.

Stabbing of an Informer.

Charles Allen, an inoffensive coal miner, became possessed of some information of a murder that had been committed by some of the Archuletas the year previous, and communicated it to the local authorities. The gang held a secret meeting as soon as they heard of this. As a lesson to all informers, Allen was condemned to death, and Leandro Martinez and Pedro Baca were appointed his executioners. These two men met the doomed man near the edge of town a few nights afterward as he was on his way to work. The assassins plunged a hunting knife through his heart, disemboweled the body, and threw it down a deserted coal shaft, where it was found a week later.

Murders and assassinations had followed each other in such rapid succession that the law-abiding people threatened to organize a vigilance committee to deal with the lawbreakers. The Sheriff, hoping to turn the approaching storm, sent to Las Vegas for "Billy" Green, who had a reputation almost equal to that of "Pat" Garrett, the slayer of "Billy the Kid," and asked him to "bring in Allen's murderers, dead or alive."

Green swore in Kelley and Brown as his assistants, and immediately took the trail. They chased Martinez and Baca over half of New Mexico, and finally rounded them up near Las Vegas, where the fugitives were befriended by the natives, nearly all of whom were members of this organization. The demand of the officers for their surrender was answered with a volley from the loopholes in the adobe huts. The Deputies intrenched themselves in an irrigating ditch and returned the fire, while their cook returned to town for assistance. Before he arrived over 100 shots had been exchanged. Brown and Baca had been badly wounded and a dozen of the natives slightly injured by wild or glancing bullets. Baca and Martinez, realizing that they could not escape, surrendered and returned to Trinidad. They were tried and sentenced to forty-five years in the penitentary at Cañon City.

Burglary to Obtain an Appeal.

The mother of Martinez, believing she could secure her son's liberty, planned with some relatives, members of the Whitecaps, to rob the Horseshoe Clubhouse and saloon in this city in order to help carry the case to the Supreme Court. While they were in the act of carrying out the conspiracy Policeman John Solomon came upon the burglars and was riddled with bullets. Green, Kelley, and Brown were detailed on this case, and as a result of their work Dominico Romero, William Holt, and Albert Noble were hanged a year later, notwithstanding strong political influence was used in an effort to save their necks. Another butchery occurred near Las Vegas during the time Pablo Arroyo was the official head of these assassins. Timothy O'Niell, a tailor and money lender, had a mortgage on the property of Nicholas Aroyo, a nephew of Pablo, which he foreclosed. At a meeting of the organization a few nights after this it was decided to put O'Niell in a place where Mexican mortgages are not made. The committee had to wait less than a week before they met the victim on a lonely road six miles from town, and cut his throat from ear to ear. The man had a long beard, and after he had been killed both beard and scalp, with the flesh and skin, were torn from the head, and the uncanny objects were thrown into the house of the dead man's relatives, who were told to "go and cook hominy with it." The officers who had handled the other cases swore out warrants for the arrest of Nicholas Aroyo and Juan Pablo Borrego. The two Mexicans saddled their cayuses and took to the plains, and for over 100 miles across a treeless and almost waterless desert the chase was as hot as the sands over which they traveled. The pursuers killed four horses by riding them to death, and overhauled the murderers within thirty miles of this city. They are now in jail awaiting a second trial for their crime.

Price Set On the Officers.

These arrests and convictions so incensed the Whitecappers that they offered a reward of $1,000 each for the officers' heads, which placed them in danger of assassination at any time. After this they were sent to Santa Fé to work on the famous Chavez case, and while attempting the arrest of a number of suspects at a plaza near that city, Green killed the major domo of the band, Pablo Aroyo. This brought out the entire force of the cut-throats, each one swearing to have the lives of the officers in revenge. Friends advised the latter to leave the country. Brown's wife prevailed upon him, and he went to Denver, where he is now serving on the police force. Green and Kelley refused to go, and were murdered.

After he killed Arroyo, Green was fired upon from ambush a dozen times, but it seemed that he bore a charmed life, for he was never wounded. On some of his expeditions he had to have the protection of the United States troops. Once the outlaws captured him, and had a rope around his neck when the troopers suddenly rode up and rescued him. The pace for his head became so warm that he could not sleep in a house for fear of having it shot full of holes during the night. He would take his blankets after dark and steal off to some open place, where no one could approach him without being seen or heard, and there spend the night. His wife did not escape the hatred the gang had for her husband. She was shot at half a dozen times, and once a bullet fired into her house passed through the pillow upon which she was sleeping.

Green and Kelley Killed.

Early in the Spring of 1896 the cattlemen whose herds ranged in the mountains to the south of this city, in what is known as the San Isidro country, suffered heavy depredations from these cattle thieves, and it seemed impossible to reach the guilty parties, although several attempts were made. Miguel Riville was supposed to be the leader at the time, and a warrant was procured for his arrest and placed in Green's hands. It was known to be a dangerous undertaking, and now it is believed that the whole affair was simply a trap in which to catch the two officers. When Green and Kelley arrived at the plaza of San Isidro they cautiously approached the house of Macedoneo Archuletas, where they supposed Riville was in hiding. Like most Mexican houses, this consisted of two parts, divided by a narrow passage, or open space. Green passed between these two houses, while Kelley rode around to one side. Almost at the instant that Green entered the piazita the two officers were fired upon by parties on the inside of the adobes. Green was killed instantly, while Kelley, but slightly wounded, made a run for his life. He succeeded in reaching a clump of bushes about a quarter of a mile distant. This was quickly surrounded by the men from the house, and Kelley was soon a corpse from a dozen wounds.

Bodies Burned to Hide the Crime.

The bodies were buried in some underbrush, and as soon as all fear of a searching party coming from Trinidad had passed they were exhumed and thrown into a great fire made of pitch pine logs and reduced to ashes, so that no trace of the bloody deed could ever be found. It would, in all probability, never have been known, had it not been for the confession of Archuletas.

Another interesting fact in connection with this crime is that the man Miguel Riville, whose arrest the officers desired to make, had been killed two days before their arrival at San Isidro by one of his own men, with whose wife he had been intimate.

Had this been known the lives of the deputies might have been saved. When several weeks had passed and Green and Kelley did not return, it was conceded that they had been killed. John and Ely Green, brothers of the murdered man, and their friend William Elliott determined to avenge the death of the two deputies. For over a year they followed every clue, overcoming every obstacle thrown in their way, and submitting to many threats of assassination unless they gave up the hunt. Ten days ago they secured sufficient evidence to justify them in arresting Archuletas and Manses Frayter. The latter positively declined to discuss the subject, and when asked what he knows of the killing of Green and Kelley he shrugs his shoulders and replies: "Nada, Señor, solamente nada."

Money If He Would Not Talk.

Archuletas, however, like all the ignorant and superstitious of his race, had but one desire, and that was to save his own life. And in hopes of accomplishing that he made a confession, swearing to it by the most solemn oath a Mexican can take: "Por mi madre," (by the memory of my mother.) This led to the arrest of the others, and it is hoped the breaking up of the worst gang of criminals that has ever infested this or any other country. In his confession Archuletas stated that the rewards offered by the Whitecappers for the death of Green and Kelley had been paid, and he intimated that plenty of money would be advanced to defend himself and his accomplices if he would only keep his mouth closed.

A certain American element is loudly declaring that Green and Kelley are not dead, but that they are in Cuba fighting with the insurgents, and that their part of a deep-laid plot is to play dead and rob the insurance company of the amounts for which their lives were insured. Those who know the character of the dead men cannot but smile at such statements, and from the standing of those making them it would appear they are doing so from political reasons or are interested in the defense of the prisoners.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—The Rev. E. A. Culley, Pittsburg; William Garrett, Cleveland.

FIFTH AVENUE—Henry B. Lupton, Pittsburg; Arthur Fraser, London.

HOFFMAN—Attorney Alfred P. Thorne, Norfolk; Attorney F. D. Sewall, Attorney E. Smith, and Attorney Lester Crawford, St. Louis.

HOLLAND—Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, United States Army.

GRAND—W. F. Johnson, United States Army; J. A. Gillis, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—Dr. W. D. Hamilton, Columbus, Ohio.

MANHATTAN—Dr. E. V. Stoddard, Rochester, Commissioner State Board of Charities; Robert Garrett, Baltimore; Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Martin A. Knapp, Washington.

METROPOLE—Senator Louis Bedell, Goshen, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL—F. D. Proctor, Proctor, Vt.; Chairman J. M. Hinkley, Democratic State Committee, Poughkeepsie.

NORMANDIE—The Rev. Bradley Gilman, Springfield.

PLAZA—Marquis de Choiseul, Dupont C. Coudert, Paris.

SAVOY—Dr. J. M. Baird, Atlanta.

WINDSOR—Countess de Salzet, née Sawyer, Paris.

WALDORF—Chang Yen Hoon and suite, returning from England as the Chinese representative at the Queen's jubilee; I. Poklinski Kozell, Premier Legation de Imperial, Russia to Japan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Albany, N. Y.; S. Sporborg, millinery; Hoffman House.

Alliance, Ohio; The Alliance Pants Company; George Henry, pants and overalls; Broadway Central Hotel.

Anniston, Ala.; O. E. Ansley, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Augusta, Ga.; J. B. White & Co.; J. B. White, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Austin, Texas; E. D. Ansley, hats and caps; Hotel Marlborough.

Baltimore, Md.; Oppenheim, Oberdorf & Co.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial. J. Mann & Sons; Leon Mann, clothing; Colonnade Hotel.

Boston, Mass.—J. Ellis & Co.; J. Ellis, carpets; Hotel Bartholdi.

Spitz Brothers & Morse; A. P. Spitz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Shepard, Norwell & Co.; J. B. Slegwright, white goods and linens; 102 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Jordan, Marsh & Co.—P. J. McDonough, white goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Stickney & Smith; George Smith, cloaks and wraps; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wight Brothers; J. B. Wight, furs; Broadway Central Hotel.

C. F. Hovey & Co.; C. M. Fay, cloaks, suits, and furs; 24 Greene Street; Gilsey House.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—The Alms & Doepke Co.; J. J. Luckey, upholstery goods; J. Speckman, white goods and linens; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cleveland, Ohio.—H. R. Hatch & Co.; H. R. Hatch, woolens, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Manhattan.

Denver, Col.—M. D. Williams, dry goods; C. H. Lovin, cloaks, suits, and waists; F. W. Hedycock, laces and white goods.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Harris, Emery & Co.; J. S. Emery, carpets and drygoods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Fayetteville, Ark.—Baum Brothers; M. Baum, clothing; St. Nicholas Hotel.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Mayer & Co.—B. Woolf, shoes; Belvedere House.

L. S. Sampter, notions and furnishing goods; Belvedere House.

Galveston, Texas.—E. L. Levy & Co.; H. H. Levy, shoes and clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Greenville, N. C.—Brown Brothers; W. S. Brown, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Huntingdon, Penn.—Mullin & Mullin; J. W. Mullin, dry goods, &c.; Morton House.

Memphis, Tenn.—The J. S. Menken Company; Mr. Thomas, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street; "expected."

The J. S. Menken Company; Miss Jennie Buckley, millinery and ribbons; Miss Etta Kay representa; T. B. Kirker, laces and embroideries; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Mount Pleasant, Texas.—J. M. Badt, shoes; Hotel Marlborough.

New Orleans, La.—Cohn & Berr; M. Berr, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Peoria, Ill.; Schipper & Block; H. W. Eads, cloaks and furs, 276 Church Street; Everett House.

Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Horne & Co.; D. Horne, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.

Potsdam, N. Y.; Heath & Scott; A. D. Heath, clothing; E. T. Scott, clothing; D. D. Bryson, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Providence, R. I.; The Hartwell Richards Company; C. A. Winsor, domestics, flannels, linens, and white goods; 238 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Rochester, N. Y.; Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.; G. W. Brown, prints and ginghams; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; J. J. H. Wright, hosiery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Tyler, Texas.—A. Harris, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Uniontown, Penn.—Stumpf & Stumpf; O. E. Stumpf, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Utica, N. Y.—Crouse & Brandegee; E. D. Brandegee, woolens; 34 Thomas Street.

Victoria, Texas.—A. & S. Levy; S. Levy, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Washington, D. C.—Dreyfuss & Prager; J. Dreyfuss, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

S. Weyl & Co.; S. Weyl, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Was Run Down

Appetite Restored and Health Improved by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My little girl, 8 years old, was all run down last Summer. I gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a short time she had a good appetite and began to improve. I have given Hood's Sarsaparilla to another daughter for malaria and she improved at once." Mrs. A. Predmore, Lyons, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

BETTER MILK FOR THE POOR.

Nathan Straus to Establish a Pasteurizing Laboratory, Giving Wider Effect to His Charity.

Nathan Straus, whose philanthropic task of distributing medicated milk at a nominal cost among the east side poor, has proved so effective for good, has decided to extend the work to a magnificent degree. He purposes to build for the city a laboratory, complete in all equipments, to prepare this milk in quantities sufficient to supply all New York's poor. The milk is to be Pasteurized under the superintendence of a scientist, whose expenses Mr. Straus will defray for one year.

The operation of the plant after that may have to be managed by some one acting for the city, but its erection will be a free gift. The donor demands as a pre-requisite the passage of legislation that will assure him of the proper management and maintenance of the institution he is to establish.

Mr. Straus's efforts in this direction have hitherto been the means of materially reducing the death rate of east side children, according to eminent medical opinion. Dr. Abraham Jacobi in particular has congratulated him warmly on its results. He had expected this season to continue the distribution of the milk at the East Third Street pier, but the Dock Board saw fit to lease the privilege of vending refreshments there to other parties. This has caused no little feeling on Mr. Straus's part, and has probably led him to a step through which he can carry on his charity unimpeded, and with wider results than ever before.

GEORGE GREEN DEAD.

George Green, the President of the association in control of the Hotel Metropole, who had been suffering from meningitis for a month, died at 1:50 this morning.

OSTEOPATHISTS MUST PAY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 6.—Judge Thompson, in the City Court to-day, decided against that branch of medicine known as osteopathy. Dr. Byron Axtel, an osteopathist, was fined $50 by Judge Thompson for practicing medicine without a license.

The defendant claimed that he gave no prescriptions and administered no drugs and that he performed no surgical operation, but simply manipulated the limbs and muscles with the hands. Judge Thompson held, however, that Dr. Axtel practiced medicine within the meaning of the statutes and therefore found him guilty. The case was regarded as a test and will probably be appealed.

WOMEN AND CHILD RESCUED.

Fire broke out in the tenement house at 97 Cannon Street last evening. Mrs. Gustave Renacle, who lives on the third floor, and Mrs. Henry Eckenroth of 97 Jerome Street, Brooklyn, her daughter, were on the fire escape listening to a street musician.

Mrs. Renacle and Mrs. Eckenroth each seized one of the children, but Mrs. Eckenroth lost her way in the hall and she and her four-year-old daughter were severely burned about their faces and arms. Mrs. Renacle found and rescued them and piloted them over the roof and down stairs.

Mrs. Amster, the housekeeper, narrowly escaped suffocation, and was saved by William McIntyre. The fire, which was caused by the explosion of a gas stove, was quickly extinguished by the firemen.

ASSESSMENTS IN ISLIP.

ISLIP, L. I., Aug. 6.—The Assessors of Islip have just completed the assessment rolls for the town.

W. K. Aston, who last year was assessed at $50,000, is on the books this year for $150,000, F. C. Bourne has his assessment increased from $35,500 to $102,500, Austin Corbin's heirs are increased to $50,000 from $20,000, Richard Hyde is taxed on $33,000, while last year it was $10,000; William Dick must pay on $35,500 this year, as against $11,500 last year; Mrs. Fanny Bloss had her assessment increased from $10,800 to $26,500.

The assessment of Mrs. W. L. Breeze was increased from $15,500 to $54,300; the South Side Sportsmen's Club is increased from $2,800 to $53,500; H. B. Hyde from $49,500 to $101,400; Frank C. Lawrence from $50,000 to $154,000; W. K. Vanderbilt from $80,750 to $230,750; George C. Taylor from $45,000 to $130,000, and in fact all the people in the town had their assessments increased.

The valuation of the property in the town last year was placed at $3,000,000, while this year the figure is $9,000,000.

RUN DOWN BY CABMAN.

Half a dozen members of the St. George Wheelmen were riding their bicycles along Eighth Avenue last night and slowed up at a bad spot near Fifty-eighth Street. Behind them was handsome cab 1,542, driven at a furious rate. When the wheelmen slowed up the cab did not, and as a result the cyclists had a hard time getting out of the way. One of them, Thomas Murray of 3,541 Third Avenue, was knocked to the street, and the cab passing over his wheel it was wrecked. Thomas Roberts of 300 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street was also knocked off his wheel, but neither he nor the machine was injured.

The driver whipped up his horses and drove rapidly into Central Park. Three wheelmen gave chase, and after a spin of a mile came up with the cab. They caught the bridle of the horse and told the cabman he would be held untill a policeman came. Then they took the cab number. In the vehicle were a man in evening dress and a young woman. The latter laughed heartily as the cab was stopped, and said: "Well, we bowled them over, didn't we." The man was indignant. He got out of the cab and addressing the wheelmen said: "What do you mean by stopping a gentleman? Don't you know that we have the right of way?"

The wheelmen did not know that, but after a wait of fifteen minutes, and no policeman in sight, the cabman was allowed to go on.

Hartley Threatens His Wife.

Edward S. Hartley, who was recently released from an insane asylum, and who since that time has frequently threatened his wife, last night called at her store, 2,538 Eighth Avenue, and again threatened to kill her. She was waiting on a customer at the time, and a policeman from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station placed Hartley under arrest. It is thought he is still demented, and he will be taken care of until his mental condition is determined. Hartley became insane through politics. In 1894 he got an idea that he could be elected Mayor, and it is said, gave away thousands of dollars' worth of goods to men who promised to vote for him.

Directory of Liquor Dealers.

ALBANY, Aug. 6.—The Department of Excise has compiled a directory of liquor tax certificate holders for 1897, as reported by County Treasurers and Special Deputy Commissioners to July 1, 1897. It makes a book of 512 pages and contains the names of about 27,000 people, including transferrees. It gives the number of the sub-division under which the certificate is granted, the number of the certificate, and the location of the holder.

FREIGHT WAR IN THE WEST.

Cut Made by the Burlington Likely to Involve All the Systems from the East.

DENVER, Aug. 6.—The long smoldering freight rate war between the Gulf steamship lines and the transcontinental railroads broke out afresh to-day with the announcement made by the Burlington that beginning on Aug. 9 that line, in connection with the Cumberland Gap Dispatch Company, will reduce rates from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to Colorado common points from $2.29 to $1.90 per hundred on first-class, and a similar cut on other classes, which is the same as the rates made by the Galveston and New Orleans steamship lines, from coastwise points to Denver, via the Denver, Texas and Gulf Road.

This cut will probably drag the Union Pacific, Rock Island, Santa Fé, and Missouri Pacific into a general war of rates.

BROWN UNIVERSITY DISPUTE.

Congressman Walker Gives Out a Letter Bearing on the Controversy Over Mr. Andrews.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Worcester has given out an open letter which has a bearing on the controversy between the Faculty of Brown University and the corporation of the institution, of which Mr. Walker is a member, over the resignation of President Andrews. He calls it a "reply to certain members of the Faculty of Brown University by one of the corporators," and says:

"The corporation deeply regrets that any number of the Faculty should have felt it their duty to complicate a very delicate situation growing out of the wide divergence of views between it and the public teachings of its President as to what is truth and as to their respective duties and responsibilities involving the attitude of the university on questions viewed by the corporation as at the very foundation of morality.

"The corporation of Brown University, as in the past so now, administers its affairs in the broad spirit of liberality in which it was founded as to both the beliefs and teachings of its President and professors, but it cannot tolerate the alienation of the great trust committed to its hands in support of those who would subvert doctrines and beliefs its founders, the present corporation, and all right-thinking men in the community as well hold to be 'truth.'

"The opinion of our corporation was not unknown to President Andrews. Either the corporation has, or it has not, some degree of responsibility for its representatives in its President and professors in the institution.

"That it is in no wise responsible for their sayings and doings, will not be asserted, and if it has any responsibility whatever the question arises, could its action have been any more conservative? Certainly Mr. E. Benjamin Andrews has an

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS

For the Last Fiscal Year They Have Exceeded Those of Any Former Period.

ENGLAND OUR BEST CUSTOMER

South American Exports Fall Off—Gains Over the Preceding Year in Asia, Africa, and Oceanica—Cuba a Good Buyer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The advance sheets of the summary of exports and imports as reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, ending with June, completing the fiscal year, show that our exports have exceeded those of any former year, and that the exports of manufactured goods have been $276,357,861, an increase over the previous phenomenal year of $47,286,683.

An examination of some of the tables also shows that Great Britain and her colonies continue to be our best customers, that Europe buys eight-tenths of all we have to sell, and that South America, which has been cultivated for trade, shows an incapacity or a reluctance to buy of the United States in increased quantities.

Great Increase to England.

The total exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, was $1,050,987,253, or $168,381,315 more than in the year 1895-6. Of this increase the United Kingdom took $77,513,647 more than in the former year; British North America increased its demands $4,947,991, and British Australasia bought $4,712,209. The total increase from these British buyers was about $87,000,000, or more than half the entire increase of the year. There was an aggregate loss of exports to South America of $2,529,178, the losses being in the exports to Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, the Guianas, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. There was a slight increase of exports to Argentina and Equador.

Asia indicated a willingness to be a better purchaser of American goods, the increase of exports to all Asia being from $25,630,029 in 1895-6 to $39,268,755 in 1896-7, or an increase of $13,638,726. China increased her purchases $5,002,500; Japan's increase was $6,565,655, and Hongkong's increase was about $1,300,000. Although we lost in South America, we gained in Asia and in Africa, and notably in Oceanica.

Increase of Exports to Cuba.

Notwithstanding the internal disturbances in Cuba, that island took in 1897 more books and other printed matter than it did in 1896. In the former year it took from us $19,595, while in 1897 it took $221,251. Cuba bought more of printed matter from us during a war year than did Germany, Mexico, or Brazil. Cuba was also a good customer for our corn, having taken $247,905—more than three times as much as in 1896, and more than twice as much as all South America in the same year. Cuba, also increased her purchases of coal and of cotton goods, while countries not disturbed by war, such as Mexico, Central America, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Argentina, and other South American countries show declines. Although there was a loss of exports to Cuba of builders' hardware and sewing machines, and the considerable loss of about $240,000 of other machinery, there was an increased buying of salted beef and salted pork to the value of $187,927, and an increase in exports of tobacco of $79,981. The exports to Cuba were $728,896 more than in the preceding year.

Development of Bicycle Trade.

The development of the trade in bicycles is illustrated very graphically in the reports of exports for the two years. In 1896 the entire exportation of cycles and parts thereof was but $1,898,012. In the year ending June 30, 1897, it was $7,005,323. The details of this export are so interesting that the analysis of the exportations by countries is given:

TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE—	1896.	1897.
Cycles, and parts of:	Values.	Values.
United Kingdom	$613,292	$2,375,675
Germany	145,892	1,026,346
France	108,414	262,606
Other Europe	214,097	1,199,214
British North America	496,598	780,267
Mexico	24,278	73,117
Central American States and British Honduras	47,781	53,801
Cuba	5,766	4,016
Puerto Rico	7,929	4,120
Santo Domingo	266	4,908
Other West Indies and Bermuda	19,015	132,607
Argentina	4,065	42,091
Brazil	13,592	29,355
Colombia	23,012	24,290
Other South America	13,401	73,507
China	4,669	18,410
British Australasia	84,610	692,894
East Indies, British	2,392	18,330
Other Asia and Oceanica	59,834	113,577
Africa	7,699	125,979
Other countries	....	217
Total	$1,898,012	$7,005,323

The Dominion as a Buyer.

The new tariff is supposed to be directed with great force against British North America. In the light of the reports from the Bureau of Statistics this must strike the business man as something to be regretted, if the object be accomplished. Here is a list of the articles for which British North America made increased demands upon the United States, the exports for the two years being given:

INCREASED PURCHASES BY BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Twelve months ending June—	1896. Quantities.	1896. Value.
Cattle, (number)	2,766	$170,514
Hogs, (number)	1,864	6,354
Books, maps, engravings, and other printed matter.	.....	594,171
Corn, (bushels)	5,881,598	2,062,883
Wheat, (bushels)	3,537,243	2,424,115
Coal, (tons)	3,045,965	8,956,228
Cotton, (bales)	67,638	2,868,975
Cotton cloth, (yards)	19,705,804	1,189,615
Hops, (pounds)	306,441	24,057
Machinery	.....	1,464,112
Leather, sole, (pounds)	406,808	74,560
Leather, other, and manufactures of	.....	428,435
Bacon, (pounds)	7,042,266	422,923
Butter, (pounds)	676,341	114,813
Cheese, (pounds)	5,254,884	402,782
Seeds	.....	636,215
Tobacco, (pounds)	10,974,288	1,100,848
Lumber, (1,000 feet)	88,267	588,044
Manufactures of wood	.....	1,207,448

	1897. Quantities.	1897. Value.
Cattle, (number)	6,812	$459,036
Hogs, (number)	3,768	17,883
Books, maps, engravings, and other printed matter.	.....	612,588
Corn, (bushels)	9,496,377	2,537,943
Wheat, (bushels)	5,581,151	3,975,433
Coal, (tons)	2,975,813	9,076,567
Cotton, (bales)	79,983	3,137,860
Cotton cloth, (yards)	29,460,860	1,775,483
Hops, (pounds)	369,188	31,509
Machinery	.....	1,708,623
Leather, sole, (pounds)	482,037	1,100,189
Leather, other, and manufactures of	.....	654,001
Bacon, (pounds)	10,799,240	541,495
Butter, (pounds)	1,797,089	276,005
Cheese, (pounds)	8,479,803	716,487
Seeds	.....	699,553
Tobacco, (pounds)	15,415,909	1,553,862
Lumber, (1,000 feet)	62,643	859,018
Manufactures of wood	.....	1,369,604

Trade with Australia.

Great Britain will be glad, perhaps, to relieve the United States of some of the patronage of British Australasia, which has patronized the United States, as shown below:

INCREASED TRADE TO BRITISH AUSTRALASIA.

Twelve months ending June—	1896. Quantities.	1896. Value.
Agricultural implements	.....	$285,722
Wheat, (bushels)	1,813,116	1,285,720
Wheat flour, (barrels)	126,552	423,475
Carriages, cars, &c.	.....	256,602
Cotton cloth, (yards)	753,416	67,643
Fruits and nuts	.....	219,618
Builders' hardware	.....	822,584
Sewing machines	.....	215,080
Other machinery	.....	664,533
Mineral oils, refined, (gallons)	14,536,529	1,621,294
Seeds	.....	34,400
Lumber, (1,000 feet)	49,776	500,832
Lumber, all other	.....	466,388

	1897. Quantities.	1897. Value.
Agricultural implements	.....	$490,985
Wheat, (bushels)	1,829,591	1,538,846
Wheat flour, (barrels)	318,073	1,310,175
Carriages, cars, &c.	.....	351,886
Cotton, cloth, (yards)	5,556,829	305,348
Fruits and nuts	.....	311,625
Builders' hardware	.....	969,774
Sewing machines	.....	240,510
Other machinery	.....	946,405
Mineral oils, refined, (gallons)	16,837,914	1,915,699
Seeds	.....	52,666
Lumber, (1,000 feet)	63,943	636,761
Lumber, all other	.....	616,087

Although South America was declining to take our goods in increased quantities, that continent succeeded in selling us almost as much as in 1895-6. Argentina, the Guianas, Peru, and Uraguay increased their exports to the United States, while Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela fell off.

Europe was the customer of the United States, taking $813,880,322 of the total exports of $1,050,987,253, or about eight-tenths. North America, including British Columbia, Mexico, and Central America, took a little more than one-tenth; South America took less than one-twentieth and less than all Asia, and the rest was taken by Oceanica and Africa.

GERMAN TARIFF PROTEST.

Objection to the Provision for a Higher Tax on Sugar Receiving an Export Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The German Government has again entered a formal protest against the application to German sugar of Section 5 of the new Tariff act, by which such sugar would be taxed with a higher duty than that from other countries. It is not denied, however, that the German sugar clearly comes within the provision of Section 5 by reason of the payment of an export bounty, but the contention is made that the additional duty imposed is in effect a discrimination against German sugar which is incompatible both with the most favored nation rights that are secured to German products by the treaties now in force, and also with the provisions of the Saratoga agreement of Aug. 22, 1891.

As to the first contention, the German Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. von Reichenau, in his note to the Secretary of State, appears to revive the position taken in June, 1896, with respect to the duties leviable upon bountied sugars. The matter was then considered in connection with the discriminating tariff provision of Aug. 27, 1894, in relation to salt duties, by the Attorney General, Mr. Olney, who held that under that act salt was legally dutiable. Mr. von Reichenau's note refers generally to treaties, but it seems that his particular reference is to the treaty of May 1, 1828, between the United States and Prussia.

It is observed by the State Department that it is still without any information from the German Government on the point raised by Mr. Olney as to whether the treaty with Prussia is to be taken as effective with respect to other portions of the empire, or is applicable only to the productions of Prussia exported from Prussia. As to the contention that the tariff provision is incompatible with the terms of the Saratoga treaty of August, 1891, the State Department takes the position that that agreement ceased with the passage of the Tariff act of Aug. 27, 1894, which repealed Section 3 of the act of Oct. 1, 1890.

No reference whatever is made in Mr. von Reichenau's note to the other provisions of the act, which extend the scope of the increased duties to include all goods upon which an export bounty is paid.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Collector Denies Stories of Lack of Harmony—Classification of Ribbons.

Collector George R. Bidwell has sent to the Treasury Department a communication which embodies his judgment on the classification of ribbons. Whether he holds that they shall be assessed as "trimmings," paying 60 per cent. ad valorem, or "manufactures of silk," paying 50 per cent., will be learned when the department makes his letter public.

Mr. Bidwell yesterday disposed of a rumor that relations between the Collector's and Naval Officer's offices were not cordial, as nonsense. He added that while he is Collector all branches of the service will be in harmony. Among the callers on the Collector yesterday were Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, and Charles E. Hamlin of Boston, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland.

Surveyor John C. McGuire has, in a communication to the Treasury Department, recommended Chief Clerk and Acting Deputy Collector Wilson Berryman of the Second Division for the position of Auditor and Special Deputy Surveyor in charge of the Surveyor's Department to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Samuel M. Blatchford.

FRANCE'S TARIFF POLICY.

No Way at Present to Bring Pressure to Bear on the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail reports an interview with the Vice President of the French Chamber of Commerce on the subject of tariffs, in the course of which he admitted that France has no way at present of bringing pressure to bear on the United States. "But," he said, "the time has now arrived for France to reconsider her whole commercial position and to readjust her tariff arrangements, particularly in the way of making special treaties with Great Britain and the British colonies."

More Tariff Protests.

A fresh batch of protests was filed at the Custom House yesterday by importers who object to paying increased duties under the new tariff on goods that arrived in this port and were properly entered prior to the President's signing of the act. A considerable proportion of the goods which arrived here on July 24 is still in the hands of the appraisers.

President Sharratts of the Board of General Appraisers says that as soon as any important questions under the new law reach that body, attention will be given them, in order that a definite and final interpretation of the law may be reached as speedily as possible.

PLANS FOR TRADE TREATIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The State Department has sent instructions to United States Ambassadors and Ministers abroad accredited to countries with which we have trade relations that would be affected by the enactment of the Dingley Tariff act, directing them to communicate to the Foreign Offices at their respective posts the text of the act, and to call attention to the sections of the new tariff, which provides for retaliation, reciprocity, and similar arrangements.

This is done in order that there may be a proper basis for the institution of negotiations looking to the consummation of some of the reciprocal agreements contemplated in the Dingley act. The ground to be covered by the State Department in these negotiations will be difficult to traverse, owing to the complexity of the subject to be treated of and the dissimilar conditions existing in various countries with which we must have to do; yet there cannot be any delay in undertaking the task, inasmuch as Congress has, in terms, enjoined the beginning of the negotiations "as soon as may be after the passage of this act." So far, it is said, no formal responses to our advances have been made, but from certain news items that come from Europe it is perceived that such overtures may be expected at any moment.

Dr. Elbert, Colored, Declines Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—A. S. Elbert, the colored physician of this city, who has received an offer of the appointment as Consul at Bahia, South America, said today that he would not accept. He gives no reasons for his decision.

B. C. Pray's Choice of Office.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 6.—B. C. Pray, who has his choice of appointment as Surveyor General of Alaska or Indian Commissioner, arrived in Des Moines to-day. Mr. Pray says he has not decided which position he will accept, but will probably do so when he reaches home to-morrow.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Aurora, C. B. Morgan; Cayuga, J. R. Van Sickle; De Peyster, T. P. Day; Fishkill, H. F. Wolcott; Mahopac Falls, M. F. Agor; Niles, D. M. Greenfield; Walloomsac, C. E. Durfee; West Windsor, C. A. Rider.

Connecticut—West Torrington, E. M. Eggleston.

Salt War in Kansas.

HUTCHINSON, Kan., Aug. 6.—The Michigan Salt Association, commonly known as the Salt Trust, has decided to invade the Kansas field, and will construct a manufacturing plant at Hutchinson with a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily. The company has purchased a tract of forty acres adjoining the city as a site for the new works. This now move means a bitter fight between the Salt Trust and the Kansas manufacturers for supremacy in the territory west of the Missouri River.

If you feel "All Played Out"

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It repairs broken nerve force, clears the brain, and strengthens the stomach.

LIGHT ON ALASKA'S CLIMATE

Statement of Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, Gives Surprising Facts.

MILD TEMPERATURE IN SITKA

Alaska's Notorious Rainfalls—Extreme Cold and Little Sunlight at the Klondike—Series of Observations Taken Near the Gold Fields.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, gives out the following:

The general conception of Alaskan climate is largely due to those who follow the sea, and this is not strange when we consider the vast extent of shore line (over 26,000 miles) possessed by that territory. The climates of the coast and the interior are unlike in many respects, and the differences are intensified in this, as perhaps in few other countries, by exceptional physical conditions.

The natural contrast between land and sea is here tremendously increased by the current of warm water that impinges on the coast of British Columbia, one branch flowing northward toward Sitka and thence westward to the Kadiak and the Shumagin Islands. The fringe of islands that separates the mainland from the Pacific Ocean from Dixon Sound northward, and also a strip of the mainland from possibly twenty miles back from the sea, following the sweep of the coast as it curves to the northwestward to the western extremity of Alaska, form a distinct climatic division which may be termed temperate Alaska.

Mild Temperature on the Coast.

The temperature rarely falls to zero; Winter does not set in until about Dec. 1, and by the last of May the snow has disappeared except on the mountains. The mean Winter temperature of Sitka is 32.5 degrees, but little less than Washington, D. C. While Sitka is fully exposed to the sea influences, places further inland, but not over the coast range of mountains, as Killisnoo and Juneau, have also a mild temperature throughout the Winter months. The temperature changes from month to month in temperate Alaska are small, not exceeding 25 degrees from midwinter to midsummer. The average temperature of July, the warmest month in Summer, rarely reaches 56 degrees, and the highest temperature for a single day rarely reaches 75 degrees.

The rainfall of temperate Alaska is notorious the world over, not only as regards the quantity that falls, but also as to the manner of its falling, viz.: In long and incessant rains and drizzles. Cloud and fog naturally abound, there being an average of but sixty-six clear days in the year.

Alaska is a land of striking contrasts, both in climate and topography. When the sun shines, the atmosphere is remarkably clear, the scenic effects are magnificent, all nature seems to be in holiday attire. But the scene may change quickly; the sky becomes overcast; the winds increase in force; rain begins to fall, the evergreens sigh ominously, and utter desolation and loneliness prevail.

Climate at St. Michael's.

North of the Aleutian Islands the coast climate becomes more rigorous in Winter, but in Summer the difference is much less marked. Thus, at St. Michael's, a short distance above the mouth of the Yukon, the mean Summer temperature is 50 degrees, but 5 degrees cooler than Sitka. The mean Summer temperature of Point Barrow, the most northerly point in the United States, is 36.8 degrees, but four-tenths of a degree less than the temperature of the air flowing across the summit of Pike's Peak, Colorado.

The rainfall of the coast region north of the Yukon delta is small, diminishing to less than ten inches within the arctic circle.

The climate in the interior, including in that designation practically all of the country except a narrow fringe of coasted margin and the territory before referred to as temperate Alaska, is one of extreme rigor in Winter, with a brief but relatively hot Summer, especially when the sky is free from cloud.

Short Days at the Klondike.

In the Klondike region in midwinter the sun rises from 9:30 to 10:00 A. M. and sets from 2 to 3 P. M., the total length of daylight being about four hours. Remembering that the sun rises but a few degrees above the horizon, and that it is wholly obscured on a great many days, the character of the Winter months may be easily imagined.

We are indebted to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for a series of six months' observations of the Yukon not far from the site of the present gold discoveries. The observations were made with standard instruments and are wholly reliable. The mean temperatures of the months October, 1889, to April, 1890, both inclusive, are as follows: October, 33° above zero; November, 8° above zero; December, 11° below zero; January, 17° below zero; February, 15° below zero; March, 6° below zero; April, 20° above zero. The daily mean temperature fell and remained below the freezing point (32) from Nov. 4, 1889, to April 21, 1890, thus giving 168 days as the length of the closed season 1889-90, assuming that outdoor operations are controlled by temperature only, being suspended when the daily mean fails to or below the freezing point.

Table Showing Temperatures.

The lowest temperatures registered during the Winter were:

32 below zero in November.
47 below zero in December.
59 below zero in January.
55 below zero in February.
45 below zero in March.
26 below zero in April.

The greatest continuous cold occurred in February, 1890, when the daily mean for five consecutive days was 47 degrees below zero. The weather moderated slightly about the last of March, but the temperature still remained below the freezing point. Generally cloudy weather prevailed, there being but three consecutive days in any month with clear weather during the whole Winter. Snow fell on about one-third of the days in Winter and a less number in the early Spring and late Fall months.

Greater cold than that here has been experienced in the United States for a very short time, but never has it continued so very cold for so long a time. In the interior of Alaska the Winter sets in as early as September, when snowstorms may be expected in the mountains and passes. Headway during one of these storms is impossible, and the traveler who is overtaken by them is indeed fortunate if he escapes with his life. Snowstorms of great severity may occur in any month from September to May, inclusive.

The changes of temperature from Winter to Summer are rapid, owing to the great increase in the length of the day. In May the sun rises at about 3 A. M. and sets about 9 P. M. In June it rises about 1:30 in the morning and sets at 10:30 P. M., giving about twenty hours of daylight and diffuse twilight the remainder of the time.

The mean Summer temperature of the interior ranges between 60 degrees and 70 degrees, according to elevation, being highest in the Middle and Lower Yukon Valleys.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of the Weather Bureau.

MORE MEN FOR KLONDIKE.

Two Are a Brooklyn Architect and His Wife, the Others Young Men.

The gold fever is increasing in Brooklyn, and two more men have started, and a third, a well-known architect, will leave today with his wife, who has no fears of the Alaskan Winters. He is P. J. Lauritzen, who lives at 130 Hooper Street, and has offices at 24 East Twenty-third Street, this city. He prepared the plans of the Manhattan Athletic Club building and the Knapp Mansion, Brooklyn. He is a prominent member of the Hanover Club.

According to his plans, he and his wife will go by way of the Canadian Pacific to Seattle, and thence to Juneau, transfer to Dyea, and then proceed overland. His youngest son, Laurie, started last Monday for Seattle to make the necessary preparations. He will also accompany his father and mother.

Mr. Lauritzen said his reason for going was that business was growing poorer, and his son had spoken of starting for Klondike, and he decided to go himself. Mrs. Lauritzen feels confident of being a great help to her husband and son. Her husband at first would not think of her braving the hardships sure to exist, but she insisted, and arrangements were made for her.

Edward Teed, twenty years old, of 359 Manhattan Avenue, and Horace Stuart, twenty-four years old, of Kent Street, are the two who started yesterday, properly equipped for the perils they will encounter. Both are hardy young men, and feel confident of meeting with success in their venture. Teed is the son of a candy manufacturer. Stuart's parents live in Philadelphia, and are fully aware of his intentions.

Andrew Beckwith is another citizen of Brooklyn who is determined not to return home until he makes a fortune. Mr. Beckwith resigned his position last Wednesday as a carrier in the Brooklyn Post Office. The fever struck him suddenly on Wednesday morning. He put a substitute in his place, went home, and told his wife he was going to Alaska, and two hours later, with several companions, whose names could not be learned, was on a west-bound train. He took with him only $250. Before going he made arrangements with an intimate friend to look out for his wife during his absence and see that she needed nothing. Mrs. Beckwith, with her four children, has broken up housekeeping and will live with her parents while her husband is away.

Jacob Maas, Deputy Coroner of Kings County, is also a prospective Klondiker. He will leave with five or six men about Feb. 1 next.

GOULDS NOT INTERESTED.

The Millionaire Brothers Deny Having Bought Klondike Claims.

Robert Redding, formerly mechanical engineer of the Manhattan Railway Company, and up to yesterday Superintendent of Edwin Gould's Continental Match Company at Passaic, N. J., started yesterday for the Klondike gold fields.

The fact that Mr. Redding has been closely associated with Edwin Gould, coupled with the rumor that Mr. Gould had recently purchased a large block of Klondike claims, started the report that the millionaire had sent Redding out to look after his interests. Both denied the report, however. Mr. Gould said he had no connection or interest in Redding's venture, and the latter declared that he was going to the gold fields to represent Western capitalists.

"All of the stockholders in the company that I will manage," said Mr. Redding yesterday, "are Western financiers. They hold twenty claims, situated in the heart of the Klondike gold region."

He said he would go directly to Denver and there organize a band of 200 miners and push on to Klondike before the hard Winter sets in. A small steamer has been chartered to carry the party from Portland, Oregon.

A dispatch from George Gould, who is now in London, was received here yesterday, in which he denied emphatically that he or any member of his family has anything to do with the Klondike mining projects. He adds also that no official of the Manhattan Railway Company is connected with the enterprise.

DISCOURAGING REPORTS.

Output of Gold from the Klondike—Many Miners Without Claims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—Speaking of the Klondike output of gold, the chief clerk of the mint here to-day said: "All the gold brought to this city from the Alaskan mines will not exceed $800,000, and all that has been taken this year and sent to other mints of the country will not exceed $2,000,000. The gold from that part of the country is generally from 700 to 800 fine, and some of it runs to 900, the average being worth from $15 to $17 an ounce."

J. C. Butler of the Pullman Car Company is in receipt of a letter from R. P. Taylor, a financial broker of Seattle. A few days ago Taylor received a letter from some men whom he had sent to the Klondike section last Spring, in which they informed him that every claim within 150 miles of Dawson City had been taken up, and that men were rushing all over the country looking for locations, with starvation staring many of them in the face.

Capt. Niebaum of the Alaska Commercial Company, who has made a careful study of the situation, fears there will be a great deal of suffering in the mining regions next Spring. A letter from Hart Humbar, a prospector, dated Dawson City, June 18, just received, shows that the gold seeker needs plenty of capital. After reaching Dawson and paying the heavy duty on his outfit, besides 30 cents a pound for getting it over Chilkoot Pass, he will have to pay 25 cents a pound to get it from Dawson to the diggings.

THE CANADIAN CUSTOMS.

Report of Exorbitant Duties to be Investigated by the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Representative J. Hamilton Lewis of the State of Washington to-day had a conference with the Treasury officials in regard to customs matters on the Alaska-Canadian frontier. Mr. Lewis said that he had received information which he deemed trustworthy to the effect that the Canadian Commissioner of Customs had issued a special order fixing an exorbitant rate of duty on goods of every description brought by miners entering the Klondike country by way of Alaska. According to Mr. Lewis's information this duty was 15 cents a pound on goods of every character.

The Treasury officials are inclined to doubt the accuracy of this report, but have taken means to ascertain the facts. If, however, it should be found to be true, the action of the department in establishing a branch custom house at Dyea may be reconsidered, and steps be taken to protect the rights of American miners in the premises.

CLARENCE KING'S VIEWS.

The Mining Engineer Preparing an Expedition to the New Region.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 6.—Clarence King, the mining engineer, is here investigating the Klondike. He is outfitting an expedition for the Stewart and Klondike Rivers, and it is understood has an unlimited amount of cash to spend in purchasing or locating properties in the new gold fields. He said to-night:

"The rush to the Klondike is one of the greatest in the history of the country. I have been on the Pacific coast every year since 1862 and have spent a lifetime in mining. There is reason to believe that a great field for legitimate mining exists in the Klondike district, although the extent of the country is unknown as yet.

"From what I have learned, I believe that there will be a terrible blockade at Dyea and Skagway Bay. You can set it down as a fact that the majority of those now going to Alaska by the overland route will never reach the diggings this Winter. Many will be forced to camp in the woods, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, will be stuck at Dyea all Winter. The rush in many respects is most illogical, yet it is readily to be accounted for if the accounts of the richness of the new district are true, as I have no reason to doubt they are."

Pressed for a further statement as to his own opinions of the new country, and as to his personal enterprises, Mr. King declined to say more now, but promised to go into these matters more fully as soon as he had acquired additional information and had completed his plans.

New Use for a Missionary Craft.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 6.—The Brig Pitcairn, which was built and used as a missionary craft in the South Seas, has been purchased from the Seventh Day Adventists by a syndicate of treasure seekers, who will at once fit her up for the voyage to Alaska.

PRINCE LUIGI IN ALASKA.

Dr. di Filippi Describes the Journey Thither and Refers to the Gold Excitement in Juneau.

It is a singular fact that the first news of Prince Luigi, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, and his party which was to attempt the ascent of Mount St. Elias in the disputed territory of Alaska, should reach New York by the way of Italy. It is a still stranger fact, that the news, which was originally conveyed by letter to La Gazzetta del Papolo di Roma, although coming from Juneau, contains only a slight reference to the great gold excitement which, according to general report, animates that town.

On June 18 Dr. Filippo di Filippi, who is in the Prince's party, wrote to the Gazzetta a long letter from which the following fragments are taken:

"The party left San Francisco on the evening of June 9, and on the next day found itself in the midst of the California forest, whose luxuriant vegetation is like that of the virgin forests of the old world.

"For a few hours we remained in view of the summit of the extinct volcano of Shasta, which rises 14,500 feet above the level of the sea. On the 11th we passed from California into Oregon. The way became more luxuriant in vegetation; the railway followed a regular avenue of flowers and plants of the most verdant varieties. We were present at a fire in the forest, and saw the red and yellow flames lick the sky from the heights of the tall pines at an altitude of 150 to 200 feet above us; the smoke was intense and penetrated the cars.

"Then miles on miles unraveled themselves in more or less phases of cultivation. To start a farm here it is only necessary to burn down the timber, dig up the roots or plow around them and plant the seed—nature does the rest.

"Without even descending from the train, we crossed the Columbia River on a ferry-boat June 11, and on the 13th we embarked on board the City of Topeka. The 16th we entered the sea which bathes the shores of Alaska and perceived the first Indian villages.

"On the evening of the 17th, from the midst of the clouds that surrounded us on the north, we saw rise the snowy caps of the mountains. At 9 o'clock the first iceberg came into sight. In the midst of these polar surroundings, in the light that is clear and cold, there is a life, a movement, that is almost bizarre in contrast with that on board our boat. Wild sea fowl fly in bands in all directions, and the sides of the icebergs are covered with millions of birds. Troops of great fish disport themselves in the waters, throwing themselves at times clear of their native element. Little whales appear from time to time, and plunge again below as they catch sight of our ship.

"We reached Juneau on June 18; this is the most important town on the Southern coast, the point of departure of the gold miners for the Yukon River, where recently have been discovered mines of almost incredible wealth. At 10 in the evening it is noontide, and at midnight there still remains a band of rich yellow light, which is reflected from the icy mountains into the seas around. At 1 o'clock in the morning one can read fine print on the deck of the steamer.

"The Alpine guides remained on deck until after midnight, very much impressed with a spectacle which they had never before witnessed. At about 2 A. M. the first light of day appeared in the east.

"The sun arose through dense fog banks. The steamer was stopped for fear of a collision with the icebergs. At 11 o'clock the fog lifted and we entered Glacier Bay, the vessel still surrouuded by tumuli of ice, many of which resembled gigantic cones, and others extensive plateaus.

"At the foot of the bay arise two immense glaciers. The Prince and the rest of us disembarked at one of the glaciers and took a walk upon it. It was two miles in length and about 280 feet in height; we met there several Indians, who sold us their tools of labor, which were very interesting.

"To-day, at 5 o'clock in the evening we take the road for Sitkea. It is there that begins the real campaign of the entire journey."

FEDERAL COURT DENOUNCED.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 6.—Gov. Leedy and the other State officers, including Webb McNall, Superintendent of Insurance, have grown very bitter since Judge Williams of the United States court issued an injunction restraining them from interfering with the business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The Governor said today:

"It seems to me that a Federal Judge, when he undertook to suspend the entire criminal law of the State, as did Judge Williams at Colorado Springs, should have the courtesy or decency to notify the Attorney General of the State or the State authorities that he contemplated doing so, and give us an opportunity to be heard. I do not now believe that the agent of any insurance company which has no license or authority to do business in Kansas will be permitted to do business in the State. That is a condition which cannot prevail, and that is all there is to that part of it.

"I propose to carry this case to the highest tribunal in the land, and ascertain whether this is a sovereign State or a separate municipality. I propose to protect the interests of this State and defend its honor."

G. C. Clemens, Supreme Court Reporter for Kansas, demands that the Populists impeach Judge Williams. Clemens says: "The Federal courts are a menace to State rights, and should be abolished." He proposes that the Populists make this demand the principal issue of the coming campaign.

SHOT AT BANKER'S CATS.

Sons of a New York Lawyer in the Toils of New Jersey Law.

NEWARK, Aug. 6.—Col. Edwards of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals made complaint to-day against Alfred Sidney and A. Bell Malcomson, sons of A. B. Malcomson, Jr., a New York lawyer, who resides at Llewellyn Park, near Orange. He charges them with having shot two valuable Angora cats belonging to Alfred Carr, a New York banker, whose place adjoins the Malcomson residence. The families, it appears, have not been on good terms for some time, owing, it is said, to a dispute over a strip of land lying between their residences.

It is alleged that on July 10 the two cats were enticed with food to a point some distance from the Carr residence and both so badly wounded by rifle bullets that they had to be destroyed. Mr. Carr alleges that he is afraid that the mother of the two dead cats, a valuable animal, will also be shot. The boys will have an examination on Wednesday next before Justice Ropp of this city.

STRIKE AGAINST NEGRO LABOR.

Trouble at Atlanta Renewed by the Demands of White Help.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—The strike of 1,400 operatives of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills against the employment of negro labor, which was supposed to have been settled yesterday afternoon, was on again to-day. President Elsas announced his willingness to discharge the negro women to whom objection had been made, and it was not supposed that any difficulty would be encountered in agreeing upon a written contract. When the contract drawn up by the strikers' committee was presented to Mr. Elsas this morning, however, he declined to sign it, and the settlement was declared off.

The cause of the new disagreement is the demand of the strikers that the mill not only withdraw the negro women, who were the cause of the strike, but that all other negroes employed in the mill except firemen and scrubwomen, be removed, and that the mill obligate itself not to discharge any of the white operatives on account of a strike. To these conditions the mill management objected, claiming that they were not included in the verbal understanding reached yesterday afternoon.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The resignation of First Lieut. E. Adair, Fifth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Aug. 5.

Navy.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. G. Groesbeck is ordered to report to the Naval Attaché, London, for a special course in naval architecture at Glasgow.

Acting Boatswain H. J. Duffy is detached from the Vermont and ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Assistant Paymaster T. J. Cleary is ordered to the Wabash, Aug. 10.

Ensign F. R. Payne is ordered to the New York Navy Yard, Aug. 15.

Lieut. J. A. Dougherty is ordered to the New York Navy Yard, Sept. 6.

Commander E. F. Tilley is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to continue at the Naval War College.

Howland Mills Reorganized.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 6.—The reorganization of the Howland Mills corporation was completed at a meeting of the Directors to-day. The subscription for the new stock was found to be filled and the corporation will be again solvent as soon as legal formalities are effected, and will manage its own affairs. Frederick Grinnell was elected President and Andrew G. Pierce, Jr., Treasurer.

Summer Gifts

A graceful acknowledgement, when visiting friends in the country, is an informal gift

It should be seasonable in character, and in perfect taste, but may be of moderate cost if bought from

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

CITY CONVENTION DATE

Selection of September 28 Causes a Great Deal of Comment by Republicans.

JACOB WORTH NOT UNEASY

While the New York and Brooklyn Leaders Are Grumbling, He Says the Sooner the Convention Is Held the Better.

Much comment was caused yesterday among the Republicans of this city and Brooklyn over the selection by the Republican district leaders of this county at their meeting on Thursday of Sept. 28 as the date for the City Convention. Why the leaders of New York County should act before the sub-committee of the Greater New York Conference Committee had even met to discuss the question of the date for the convention was something that the ordinary Republican politician, in Kings County especially, could not understand. They regarded it as another affront on the part of the New York machine to the Kings County machine.

Chairman Quigg did not give out the information on Thursday that the caucus had selected the date for the City Convention. On the contrary, he declared that no date could be selected until the sub-committee had met. This sub-committee is made up of Fred S. Gibbs of New York, Jacob Worth of Kings, H. C. Johnson of Queens, Hugh McRoberts of Richmond, and Chairman Quigg and Secretary Buttling of the General Conference Committee.

While Mr. Quigg did not say that the date of the City Convention had been selected by the caucus, some of his lieutenants did, and so the news got out. The Kings County Republicans were ready to do a great deal of kicking about the matter, and they did it when not talking for publication, but they were waiting to hear what Mr. Worth, who was in Saratoga, would say about it.

It was intimated last night that Mr. Worth had determined not to make the apparent haste of the New York leaders an issue at this time, but that it was part of his tactics to accept the date for the convention without opposition. This suggestion poured a little oil on the troubled Republican waters, but the politicians were asking each other what Mr. Worth has up his sleeve.

Senator Platt's reasons for delaying the City Convention until Sept. 28, when there has been a demand from many quarters for early nominations, was regarded yesterday as another move against the candidacy of Seth Low. The machine Republican leaders believe that the longer they hold off the City Convention the easier it will be to prevent the nomination of Mr. Low. Another reason that was advanced for the late date for the Republican City Convention was that it has been found that there is a great danger that a large number of Low delegates will be elected at the primaries, and that Mr. Platt and Mr. Quigg want time to overcome this probability by such methods as they may adopt.

Some politicians say that Sept. 28 is only a "bluff" date to draw out the plans of the Citizens' Union, and that it will be changed if occasion demands.

The members of the Citizens' Union are not disturbed about the date for the Republican Convention. One of the most prominent

SOUTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN

Four Candidates for the United States Senate Making a Canvass Before the People.

ISSUE ON THE TARIFF BILL

All "Reformers" and Free Silver Men and Personal Questions Freely Discussed—Each of Them Made Prominent by Tillman.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 6.—South Carolina, given ever to the unexpected and inexplicable, is just now reveling in that rare form of recreation supplied by a heated and complicated political campaign. The experience is one to which probably no other State in the Union would voluntarily subject itself in midsummer. But to the South Carolinian, politics is the wine and honey of existence, and so, while the mercury has clambered upward and even the leaves of the iron palmetto in the State House yard have curled with the heat, the people have forgathered from the remotest precincts and given ear to four lusty-lunged candidates who are executing a march through the State more thorough and sweeping than Sherman's.

For a United States Senator is to be chosen, and while the choice rests nominally with the Legislature, the people have taken it practically into their own hands. The Democratic nomination being the certain and only assurance of election, a State primary has been called, to be held on the 31st of August, at which the Democratic voters will express their preference. The candidate who receives a majority of the votes cast in the primary will be elected Senator by the General Assembly which meets in November. If no candidate receives a majority in the first balloting, a second will be held. Preliminary to this primary, a series of meetings is being held, one in each county, at which the aspirants for the toga once held by Wade Hampton discuss each other and the issues of the day, chiefly, it is sad to relate, the former.

The Four Candidates.

Four candidates are in the race actually, with two others entered but not running. They are John L. McLaurin, who succeeded the late Senator Earle through appointment by Gov. Ellerbe; John L. M. Irby, who occupied the seat before Earle was elected to fill it; ex-Gov. John Gary Evans, who was Earle's chief opponent in the last race, and Stanwix G. Mayfield, State Senator from Barnwell County. John T. Duncan, who created a stir in the Senatorial campaign of 1894 by running with the avowed purpose of beating Gov. Evans, has declared his intention of entering the present race, but he has attended only one of the campaign meetings so far, and has candidacy is not taken seriously. G. Walton Whitman, an erratic character with no known kinship to the poet of that name except in the matter of eccentricity, is also running on his own account, but without the recognition of the State Committee, and is contributing considerable fun to the proceedings.

A Populistic Machine.

To those who may not be familiar with the frequent fluctuations of factional politics in South Carolina, it may be explained that the so-called Democracy which controls the State is in reality the "machine" built and set in operation by Governor, now Senator, Tillman, and still largely responsive to his personal control. In principle, (if it may be said to possess that jewel,) it is Populistic rather than Democratic. The white voters of the State are divided broadly into "Tillmanites," or "Reformers," and "Conservatives." Such Sound-Money Democrats as have survived the wear and tear of factionalism are included in the conservative next election, which embraces also, however, supporters of the doctrine of free silver. The conservatives form a minority highly respectable in numbers, as well as in character, but they do not figure in the present fight, for the reason that they have no candidate, all the entries being pronounced reformers.

The logic of the prevailing conditions would seem to turn the Conservatives, such as vote at all, to McLaurin. He is the least extreme of the four. He is a man of good birth, and breeding, of education and refinement. He was born in Marlboro County, whither his mother removed while he was yet a boy. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School, and stood well as an attorney before he entered politics in the same campaign that made Tillman Governor. He allied himself with the great reform movement from the first. He was appointed Attorney General of the State to fill a vacancy, and was afterward elected to the office by the people. He was twice elected to Congress, and was serving in the House, where he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, when appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Earle.

A Picturesque Figure.

Ex-Secretary Irby is the picturesque figure of the canvass. Clean and red of face, loud of tone, and bold of manner, he is a fierce and fearless fighter on the stump, scorning conventionalities and delighting in the uncouth and primitive style of oratory. He is with it all a manly foe, fighting always in the open, and leaving nobody in doubt as to where he stands. Irby was one of the founders of the Tillman machine. A member of the Legislature from Laurens County when the reform campaign of 1890 came on, he had much to do with making Tillman Governor, and received his reward by being given Gen. Wade Hampton's seat in the Senate. His course in that body was anything but brilliant. He quarreled with Tillman, was ousted from the caucus as Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and so far lost caste with his old associates that he did not even offer for re-election when his term expired. A year at home has renewed his appetite for office, however. He and Tillman are said to have patched up a peace, and when an unexpected vacancy occurred in his old job he couldn't resist the temptation to try for it.

Evans the Irrepressible.

John Gary Evans was a young lawyer in Aiken with an indifferent practice when the Tillmanite wave swept the State. He threw himself on it and climbed to its crest, falling heir to the Governorship when Tillman left it as a reward for being the most obedient and unquestioning of Tillman's followers. His administration was worse than weak, and he retired from office under accusations concerning dispensary rebates and a certain bond deal which he negotiated for the State before he became Governor, which have never been explained satisfactorily. His defeat for the Senate by Judge Earle was supposed to have put a quietus on him for some time to come, but when the present campaign opened he bobbed up serenely.

Mayfield is the newest quantity in the problem, and the most unknown. He comes from the mountains, though he has long lived in the low country, and he is a brother of Superintendent of Education W. D. Mayfield. He is tall and a trifle gawky, shrewd, energetic, and determined, a good speaker and an effective debater. If he is not elected Senator, which is unlikely, he will probably be heard from for some other office, this campaign giving him a State publicity which he will not be slow to utilize. Mayfield started out in life to be a preacher, became a book agent, and wound up as a lawyer and planter. He has extensive farming interests in Barnwell County.

The Tariff an Issue.

The campaign started out furiously with the meeting at Chester July 5, at which Irby charged McLaurin with being a traitor, and the two were only prevented from coming to blows by the interference of others on the platform. It progressed mildly enough for two weeks, and only became lively again when the campaigners reached the Piedmont section, last week. Aside from personal issues, the questions chiefly discussed are the tariff and dispensary. McLaurin is practically a protectionist, and his speeches are largely made up of defenses of his votes for the duty on lumber, rice, and cotton. All the other candidates attack McLaurin on the tariff position, Evans most aggressively of all, he making his fight on an out-and-out free trade platform. Mayfield plants himself on what he calls the time-honored doctrine of tariff for revenue only. He is also vigorously waging war on the dispensary system, offering a local option substitute therefor. Irby is confining himself chiefly to slashing attacks on each of his fellow-candidates, opposing especially McLaurin's Republican tariff views.

At the present writing it looks like the field against McLaurin. If McLaurin does not go in on the first balloting, however, the chances will be against his ultimate success. In any event, the next Senator from South Carolina will be a rank free silverite.

All Solid for Low.

The regular weekly and open-air mass meeting of the Citizens' Union of the Tenth Assembly District in advocacy of Seth Low for Mayor was held last night at Avenue A and Seventh Street. Chairman Alfred Frank presided. Addresses commendatory of the fitness of the nominee of the Citizens' Union for Mayor of Greater New York were made by Edward Thimme, Max Feiler, Otto Bach, R. J. Frimel, N. J. Feldman, and User Marcus.

Workingmen Have a Candidate.

The Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Municipal Reform League met at 31 Nassau Street yesterday and adopted resolutions favoring the nomination of Adolphus Lee Dunlap for Mayor.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Erratic Performance by The Winner, the Horse that Made Trouble for "Will" Wallace.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—For the first time since last Fall, when his entries were refused at Gravesend because of the inconsistent running of his horse, The Winner, the colors of "Will" Wallace, who was restored to favor by The Jockey Club recently, were seen to-day on an Eastern race track.

Strangely enough, the horse that brought about Mr. Wallace's trouble, now owned by "Pittsburg Phil," gave another of his erratic performances to-day. It was in the fourth race that The Winner made his appearance, and as if to justify the restoration of Wallace to all turf privileges, he was beaten by the Westerner, Ben Holliday.

As originally carded, the fourth race promised an exciting contest and a good field. The first of these promises was kept, but the second was not, because the somewhat "cuppy" condition of the track caused four of the horses to be withdrawn. The Winner seemed to have the race at his mercy. He was made a 1-to-4 shot, and was played as if the race was over. Falernian made the running for half a mile, when Sloane sent The Winner to the front. Ben Holliday ran lapped on him to the stretch, where he forced him to a drive, and in the final strides passed him, and won by a length.

The opening dash of five and one-half furlongs was won by The Huguenot. He was made the favorite on the strength of his "win" a few days ago, and won easily, fighting for his head. The brother to Henry of Navarre had been looked upon as a counterfeit up to the time he won his first race, but judging from his present form, he may yet develop into a useful horse.

Details of the races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs. The Huguenot, 115 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, (W. Martin,) won easily by half a length; Woodford filly, 112, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, (Taral,) second; La Goleta, 112, 8 to 1, (J. Martin,) third. Wild Warrior, 115, 7 to 2, (Sherrer,) also ran. Time—1:10¼.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile. Rubicon, 116 pounds, 1 to 4 and out, (Sloane,) won easily by two lengths; Lakeview Pulsar, 104, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Beauchamp,) second; Dolando, 116, 8 to 1, (Thorpe,) third. Lord Zeni, 109, 10 to 1, (Hennessy,) and Shultz, 104, 40 to 1, (Sherrer,) also ran and finished as named. Time—1:44½.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Ben Ronald, 105 pounds, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Sherrer,) won in a drive by a length; Salvado, 106, 7 to 2 and even money, (Thorpe,) second; Xmas, 106, even money, (Doggett,) third. Orion, 115, 7 to 2, (Taral,) and Lelas Cuckoo, 103, 7 to 1, (Warren,) also ran and finished as named. Time—1:16½.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth. Ben Holliday, 107½ pounds, 7 to 2 and out, (Clayton,) won in a drive by a length; The Winner, 114, 1 to 4 and out, (Sloane,) second; Toots, 101, 100 to 1, (Hall,) third. Falernian, 113, 4 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran. Time—1:49.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five furlongs. La Ventura, 99 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, (H. Martin,) won in a drive by a neck; Halfpin, 110, 3 to 1 and even money, (Sloane,) second; Midian, 104, 10 to 2, (Sherrer,) third. Spencer, 112½, 11 to 5, (Thorpe;) Merlin, 102, 40 to 1, (Hewett;) Jayhawker, 102, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Ionia, 99, 50 to 1, (Maher;) White Eyes, 107, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) and *Spanish Princess, 107, 10 to 1, (Beauchamp,) also ran and finished in the order named. Time—1:03.

*Left at the post.

To-day's Card at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Clissie B.	124	King Menelek	124
Dalgretti	126	Green Jacket	124
Trolley	126	La Fontera	119

SECOND RACE.—One mile.

Rotolo	117	Brave Lad	110
Knight of the Garter	110	Little Buck	110
Orimar	110	Tripping	100

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Stakes, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Handspring	126	Archluke	117
Hamburg	126	Gloriana	110
Harvey	117		

FOURTH RACE.—One mile.

Howard Mann	126	Ulysses	109
Sir Walter	124	Sunny Slope	108
Tragedian	116	Challenge	103
Free Advice	114	Brave Lad	99

FIFTH RACE.—Hunters' Steeplechase. Full course.

Prince Charlie	160	St. Rudolph	160
Cupid	160	Athlete	160
Athol	160	Glasgow	160
Kudo	160		

At the Newport Track.

NEWPORT, Ky., Aug. 6.—The racing to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Arcturus, 105 pounds, (Britton,) 10 to 1, won; Chicopee, 105, (Everett,) 8 to 5, and 1 to 2, second; Dominis, 109, (H. Williams,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Kris Kringle, Zertes, and Rarus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. La Wanda, 103 pounds, (Britton,) 5 to 1, won; Joe Clark, 110, (Everett,) 11 to 5, and 4 to 5, second; What Next, 103, (Dupee,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:28½. Robinson, Aunt Jane, Happy Hours, R. Q. Ban, and Cyclone also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Letcher, 105 pounds, (Thompson,) 5 to 2, won; Eugenia Wickes, 99, (Milburn,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Eddie Burke, 100, (W. Hicks,) 9 to 2, third. Time—1:40¾. Hamburger, Augustina, Waban, and Gov. Boies also ran. Gov. Boies finished first, but was disqualified for fouling.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and fifty yards. Ondague, 101 pounds, (J. Gardner,) 8 to 5, won; Booze, 109, (Everett,) 8 to 5, second; The Sculptor, 98, (Milburn,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:47¼. Leasman and Say On also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Clara Van, 102 pounds, (Milburn,) 4 to 5, won; Margaret Jane, 102, (Hames,) 30 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Georgie C., 102, (Gleason,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Valle, Lady of the West, Locust Blossom, and Val Doraine also ran.

LEWES SUMMER MEETING.

Croker's Americus Finishes Second for the De Warrenne Handicap.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—At the first day's racing of the Lewes Summer meeting, to-day, the Lorillard-Beresford Stables' chestnut filly Atossal beat H. S. Gray's bay filly Gamp in the race for the Nevill Plate.

In the race for the De Warrenne Handicap, Richard Croker's five-year-old bay horse Americus finished second to Mr. D. Seymour's three-year-old chestnut colt Sirdar. Atossal was sold under the rules to T. Stevens for 273 sovereigns.

GRAND NATIONAL PRELIMINARY

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 6.—The grand National preliminary, twenty-five birds, $15 entrance, ties at five birds, was decided at Elkwood Park this afternoon. The entries were Dr. Gagnon, Murphy, Hoey, Daly, Dr. Knowlton, and Walter R. Patton.

Murphy, Hoey, Daly, and Gagnon each killed twenty-one. In the shoot-off Dr. Gagnon killed five straight, winning the preliminary. The initial sweep was won by Murphy and Knowlton, who divided. Gagnon won the third sweep, and divided the fourth with "Phil" Daly, Jr.

Weakfish Running at Staten Island.

The fishing season is in its height at Staten Island, and during the past few days anglers have been rewarded by large catches of weakfish. Among the anglers at Giffords yesterday was Coroner Dobbs of New York, an expert angler, who caught ten weakfish. The mess consisted of splendid specimens, which weighed from three to four and a half pounds each.

Death of Mrs. Wilson Marshall.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 6.—Jessica Seeley Marshall, aged twenty-seven years, wife of Wilson Marshall, a well-known New York club man, and a sister of Clinton Barnum Seeley died at 7 o'clock this morning at the Marshall Summer residence in this city. Yesterday Mrs. Marshall gave birth to a son. She was a daughter of Nathan Seeley and a granddaughter of the late P. T. Barnum. She divided her time between New York, Bridgeport, and Larchmont, the Winter residence of the family being 850 Madison Avenue, New York.

PHILADELPHIA CYCLE MEET

National Racing Events Begun at Willow Grove Park Before 15,000 Spectators.

GARDINER DOES A FAST MILE

Within Two-fifths of a Second of Hamilton's World's Record—F. J. Loughead of Canada Takes First Honors in the Professional Events.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The opening races of the eighteenth annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen were held to-day at Willow Grove Park, fourteen miles from this city, before 15,000 spectators. Several State records were smashed, and Arthur Gardiner, the Chicago crack, came within two-fifths of a second of breaking Hamilton's world's record for one mile paced. He succeeded in lowering the fast mile made by "Johnny" Johnson at Chicago last year by four-fifths of a second.

Gardiner was paced by two quads, one loaded with Wenzel, the Turville boys, and Coburn, and the other with W. E. Becker, W. L. Becker, Crooks, and Steenson. He never ceased his pace until the finish, making the mile in 1:39 3-5, and breaking the State record of 1:45 3-5, held by Earl Kiser. Starbuck also took a trial at the record, paced by a quad and a triplet. For the first half he made very fast time, but he lost behind the triplet. His time was 1:44 3-5, also breaking Kiser's record.

Both of these events followed the scheduled races of the day. In the latter the honors among the professionals were won by F. J. Loughead of Sarnia, Ontario, who crossed the tape a winner in three trials and two finals and second man in a third final. In the final of the one-mile profession he broke the State competition record of 2:04 4-5 by covering the distance in 2:03 3-5. He captured the one-quarter-mile championship in 32 seconds. Among the amateurs honors were more evenly divided. The best racing was done by Peabody, Johnson, Middendorf, Schade, Krick, and Miller.

The day was perfect for racing. The heat from the sun was tempered by a cool northwesterly breeze, and there was an almost total absence of humidity. The track was specially constructed for the meet. It is of wood, entirely surrounded by seats, with a capacity of 25,000.

The trials began promptly at 9 o'clock, with several thousand spectators. At 12:40 there was a lunch recess, and at 1 o'clock racing began again, continuing until 6 o'clock without the slightest hitch. During the entire day there were but two or three spills, and nobody was hurt. To-night Willow Grove Park was given over to the wheelmen, and the visitors saw exhibitions of trick and fancy riding and a display of fireworks.

To-morrow promises to be the banner day of the meet, and the seating capacity of the track will be taxed to the utmost. The races will begin at 9 o'clock under the same officials. The exception is that Chairman of the Racing Board Gideon will be relieved by Albert Mott of Baltimore, the present Chairman, as referee. "Johnny" Johnson, who was hurt on Wednesday, was unable to ride to-day, but will probably start to-morrow.

Summaries of to-day's races follow:

One-Mile Championship (Professional.—Won by F. J. Loughead, Ontario; Eddie Bald, Buffalo, second; Earl Kiser, Dayton, Ohio, third. Time—2:04 4-5.

One Mile, (Professional.)—Won by A. C. Mertens, St. Paul, Minn.; Nat Butler, Waltham, Mass., second; F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., third. Time—2:11.

One-Mile Championship, (Amateur.)—Won by C. Erlz, New York; F. D. Fearing, Buffalo, second; H. W. Middendorf, Louisville, third. Time—2:16 2-5.

Quarter-Mile Championship, (Professional.)—Won by F. J. Loughead, Ontario; Tom Cooper, Detroit, second; W. M. Randall, Rochester, third. Time—0:32.

One-third Mile, Scratch, (Amateur.)—Won by E. Lewelyn, Chicago; W. H. Fearing, New York, second; C. Nelson, Springfield, Mass., third. Time—0:43 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, (Professional.—Won by F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., (scratch;) F. W. Loughead, Ontario, (scratch,) second; H. Middendorf, Louisville, (50 yards,) fourth; C. M. Ely, (40 yards,) fifth; W. A. La Due, (70 yards,) sixth. Time—4:30.

Hudson County Wheelmen's Meet.

The postponed races of the Hudson County Wheelmen will be held next Monday afternoon on the track of the West Side Driving Park, in Jersey City. The programme will consist of five events, only one, the half-mile novice, having been finished on the last race day. There are still the final heat in the one-mile, open; one-half mile, handicap; one mile, handicap; one mile and a half, tandem handicap, and the one-mile Hudson County championship. For these events are listed 100 individual entries, some of them having entered for three or more races.

The racing will begin at 3 o'clock, and go off rapidly. All the stars entered are getting in better fix by reason of their circuit work, and the success gained by Powell, Dawson, Ripley, Reith, and Ertz at Asbury Park, Trenton, and the National League of American Wheelmen meet at Philadelphia should show results in an interesting afternoon of sport.

The officials chosen for the previous meeting will serve, and all holders of coupons for the interrupted event will be admitted on Monday next.

Condition of the Roads.

Correspondents of the State League of American Wheelmen report that all roads in the district should be good by Sunday. The macadam roads of King's Bridge, Westchester, and for twenty miles north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street are in fine condition. Dirt roads will be fair for Sunday riding, as the rains have washed away the loose surface soil. In Haverstraw, Matteawan, and Hastings-on-Hudson roads are reported to be in somewhat poor condition. In Brooklyn the roads are from fair to poor, and in Long Island City the macadam roads are good, but the dirt roads soft. In New Jersey the roads in general are good.

Veto Coming from the Mayor.

Mayor Strong had his mind definitely made up yesterday to veto the resolution containing the new rules of the road for bicyclists adopted by the Aldermen at the suggestion of the League of American Wheelmen. The veto message will be sent in next Tuesday.

INJURED IN A CHURCH.

Memorial Tablet Falls and Hits Miss Anna Wall of Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, Aug. 6.—While superintending some repairs in Christ Memorial Church here yesterday afternoon Miss Anna Wall, daughter of the late United States Senator Wall, was injured by a memorial tablet, weighing about 200 pounds, falling upon her. Miss Wall was standing with a number of friends in front of the altar discussing some proposed improvements when the tablet, which was insecurely fastened, fell, knocking her down and inflicting several cuts and bruises.

Miss Wall received medical attendance, after which she was taken home. She was reported to be much improved to-day. The tablet which fell was erected in 1889 in memory of Mary Griffiths Parker by her father, the Rev. Stevens Parker.

POST OFFICE COMMITTEES.

Expedient of a Jersey Town in the Postmaster's Absence.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 6.—The place of business of John Groves, who kept the village store and was Postmaster at West Hollingswood, was closed on Tuesday on a chattel mortgage. Groves left the village and came to Camden, where he obtained a position in a grocery store, leaving the people in West Hollingswood to get their mail as best they could.

On Wednesday night the young men of the place formed a committee, opened the mail, and distributed the letters. Last night a committee of women did the same thing. To-day the residents reported the matter to Postmaster Paul of this city, and a Post Office Inspector was sent to take charge of the office.

LARNED AGAIN A VICTOR

Defeated Eaves After a Stubborn Struggle in the International Tourney.

AMERICA OUTPLAYS ENGLAND

Unusual Excellence Displayed by Most of the Contestants on the Courts—Losers Heartily Congratulate the Winners at the Close.

Eight hundred spectators fairly went wild as the deciding point was won by Larned, the American, in the last day's play of the international tennis tournament. The struggle was one of the most stubborn seen on a tennis court in many years, and the international feature of it made the match doubly interesting.

The victory not only gave Larned the first prize in singles, but decided the international championship in the Americans' favor, R. D. Wrenn having beaten Mahony easily. Nesbit defeated G. L. Wrenn. The Americans' score stands five games to the Englishmen's four. The outcome of the tournament leaves R. D. Wrenn and W. V. Eaves tied for second place. The odd match will be played off at Newport two weeks hence.

In the Larned-Eaves match it looked several times as if the Englishman would win the victory, but Larned's steadiness pulled him out. With the score 4—1 against him in the third set, Eaves looked like a sure winner. Larned served the next game. No sooner had the ball left his racquet than he followed it to the net. Eaves thought to catch him by lobbing, but the stroke lacked force, and the American crashed the rubber into Eaves's racquet. He made a successful return, but Larned again smashed, and a puff of chalk on the base line was all that traced the progress of the ball. Four games were scored by the American player before Eaves could stop the onslaught.

The Pace Too Swift.

Then one game went to the foreigner. He could not stand the pace, however, and the ninth and tenth went to the American, giving him the set, 6—4.

This match was the first to be called. Both players were greeted with applause when they stepped on the court. They indulged in a few minutes' practice, and then Scorer Colton called time, with Larned in the south court and Eaves serving. Eaves won the game easily. The second was as easy for Larned. The third game developed the first good playing. Eaves getting the best of a driving volley. The third and fourth went to Larned on skillful place drives. In the fifth, and again in the sixth, Eaves disputed every inch of the ground. In one he secured advantage four times in succession by pretty undercut returns, but Larned won in sixteen strokes. The other was nearly as long, lasting fourteen strokes, and was finally won by Larned, who was returning lobs and drives with equal accuracy. The next game and set went to the American, 6—2.

Eaves opened the second set with a brilliancy that was astonishing. For a while he seemed like another player, while on the other hand Larned repeatedly returned the ball into the net or drove a dozen feet outside of the court. The score quickly ran up to 2—0 in Eaves's favor. Larned then bracced up, won a game, but relapsed in the fifth. The sixth was simply given away by Eaves. With every opportunity to return the American's easy strokes, he allowed the first love game to be scored against him. The feat evidently dazzled Larned, for he lost the next game, in the same way, by miserable returns of Eaves's service. Eaves also took the eighth, and after Larned beat him a deuce game he captured the tenth and the set on remarkable lobbing over Larned's head.

Eaves Looked Dangerous.

With the score even the players started the third set in a buzz of excitement. Eaves's improvement began to look dangerous, and all felt a bit nervous over Larned's erratic strokes. Their fears were increased when Eaves started off with a whirl, taking four games with apparent ease to Larned's one.

Larned, however, gracefully rose to the occasion and snatched game after game from his would-be victor. The score became tied in the eighth, 4—4. The next game was his also. Eaves won the next in ten strokes. Larned took the advantage again, and this time held it, winning the set, 7—5.

The fourth, and deciding, set brought forth a series of volleys that were unrivaled at any time of the tournament. Eaves played with desperation, and his driving returns of Larned's drops elicited rounds of applause. The seventh game was a net volley on two of the strokes, and both resulted in victories for the Englishman. He was beating Larned at his own game, but as before, he did not seem able to continue the pace.

The American had the serve, and at thirty all he won the next two points without a struggle, as Eaves could not reach his place shots. The last point was made after Eaves had returned the serve. Larned drove the rubber to the opposite side, and the ball followed the base line, out of harm's way. Score by games:

FIRST SET.

Larned	2	4	3	4	4	9	8	5	—39	6
Eaves	4	2	5	2	2	7	6	3	—31	2

SECOND SET.

Larned	1	2	4	4	1	4	0	2	6	3—27	4
Eaves	4	4	2	1	4	0	4	4	5	—32	6

THIRD SET.

Larned	3	1	1	4	2	4	4	8	4	4	4	—43	7
Eaves	5	4	4	1	4	1	2	6	1	6	2	1—37	5

FOURTH SET.

Larned	2	4	6	4	3	4	2	4	1	4	—34	6	
Eaves	4	2	4	0	5	1	4	2	4	2	—28	4	

Mahony and Wrenn.

Mahony put up a good fight against Wrenn in the first set, but after that he collapsed entirely and lost a love set, winning only four points in the entire game. He won three love games in this set. He complained of slight illness before the match, which accounts in part for his poor showing. Wrenn played the best tennis he has yet displayed during the meet. With 2—0 against him in the first set, he pulled himself together and won five games in rapid succession. Then he fell off and allowed Mahony to tie the score by driving beyond his racket. With the score 5—5 he ran out the next two with ease, winning one on a love score. Score:

FIRST SET.

R. D. Wrenn	2	0	4	4	4	4	2	3	2	4—37	7
Mahony	4	4	2	2	1	0	2	4	5	4	0—2	30	5

SECOND SET.

R. D. Wrenn	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	—24	6
Mahony	0	2	0	1	0	2	—	4	0		

THIRD SET.

R. D. Wrenn	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	2	4	—35	6
Mahony	6	5	3	2	3	1	1	4	2	—27	3

Nesbit a Victor, Too.

Nesbit had a similar kind of victory over G. L. Wrenn, though the score was not nearly so close. The first set proved a long one of sixteen games. Wrenn secured the advantage in this set on a love game, but weakened before Nesbit's drives, and finally lost—7—9. Nesbit's accuracy in repeated returns won the day for the foreigner. He was the only one of the English trio to win, but could not save his team from defeat. Score:

FIRST SET.

Nesbit	6	5	1	4	6	3	1	3	2	4	3	4	4	3	2	2—53	9
G. L. Wrenn.	4	3	4	0	4	5	4	5	4	1	5	1	0	5	4	4—53	7

SECOND SET.

G. L. Wrenn	4	6	1	1	3	4	4	2	4	—28	3
Nesbit	2	3	4	4	5	1	6	4	6	—35	6

THIRD SET.

G. L. Wrenn	4	1	2	5	1	5	4	6	1	—29	4
Nesbit	4	4	3	4	3	6	4	4	4	—34	6

The utmost good feeling and generosity prevailed on the part of the two teams throughout the match, and the defeated players cordially congratulated the winners after the match. On Sunday the English trio leave for Chicago, where they will take part in an invitation tourney at the Wyandotte Tennis Club grounds next week. Larned and R. D. Wrenn expect to accompany them, and also take part in the tournament. From Chicago the players go to Newport in time for the championship tournament Aug. 17. Following is the complete summary:

Larned beat Eaves, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.
R. D. Wrenn beat Mahony, 7—5, 6—0, 6—3.
Nesbit beat Wrenn, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4.

In each day's play the international score stands: America beat England, 1—2, 2—1, 2—1, giving America the victory, five games to four.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the Washingtons in a Game Noted for Heavy Batting.

GIANTS WERE SUCCESSFUL

Defeated the Quakers with Ease—Champions Lost in Boston and Are Now Tied with Cincinnati for Second Place.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	59	27	.686
Baltimore	54	28	.659
Cincinnati	54	28	.659
New York	50	32	.610
Cleveland	45	41	.523
Philadelphia	42	46	.477
Chicago	41	48	.461
Pittsburg	39	46	.459
Louisville	40	50	.444
Brooklyn	36	48	.429
Washington	31	54	.365
St. Louis	24	67	.284

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
Brooklyn, 15; Washington, 5.
Boston, 6; Baltimore, 5.
Pittsburg, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Philadelphia.
Washington in Brooklyn.
Baltimore in Boston.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Cleveland in Chicago
Louisville in Cincinnati.

A day's rest seemed to have the desired effect upon the Brooklyns, and they gave the Washingtons a trouncing at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon. It was an old-fashioned batting matinée, in which the home team used up two of the visitors' pitchers. There were two and three baggers aplenty. Everybody hit the ball hard, but the home team placed their hits out of the reach of the visiting fielders. They made seventeen hits, for a total of twenty-five bases.

McJames, the Virginia doctor, essayed to pitch against the Brooklyns, but the latter took his measure in the first inning, and the fusillade of singles and three-baggers that followed kept the Washington fielders on the go constantly. Lester German relieved McJames in the third inning, but the change had no effect upon the home players.

Tom Brown, the Washington's veteran centre fielder, made by far the best play of the day. He pulled down a drive from Anderson's bat in the fourth inning that was labeled "home run." Brown reached out his gloved hand and got it after a long run.

A base on balls to Griffin, singles by Shindle and Grim, Shoch's three-base hit, and errors of Selbach and De Mont allowed the Brooklyns to score four runs in the first inning.

Four runs in the second resulted from Griffin's triple, a two-base hit by G. Smith, and singles by A. Smith and Anderson, helped along by Shindle's timely sacrifice hit.

A single by Shindle and errors of De Mont and German helped the Brooklyns to one run in the fourth inning. In the Brooklyn's fifth O'Brien began by fumbling Fisher's easy hit, and then followed a single by G. Smith, two-baggers by A. Smith, and Griffin's sacrifice, all of which helped to score three runs.

Singles by A. Smith, Anderson, and Lachance, with Shindle's two-bagger made consecutively, gave the Brooklyns three runs in the seventh.

McGuire and Tucker singled in the Washington's half of the fifth and O'Brien's long drive to A. Smith allowed McGuire to score: A triple by Selbach, two-baggers by German and Tucker, McGuire's single, and G. Smith's hit for one gave the Senators four runs in the sixth. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...1	1	2	0	0	
A. Smith, rf.3	3	3	0	0	
Anderson, 1f.3	2	2	0	0	
Shindle, 3b...2	4	1	1	0	
Lacha'e, 1b.2	1	12	0	0	
Shoch, 2b...1	1	4	3	1	
Grim, c....0	1	0	1	0	
Burrill, c...0	0	1	0	0	
Fisher, p...1	0	0	2	0	
G. Smith, ss.2	4	0	7	1	
Total ...15	17	27	13	2	

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Selbach, lf..1	1	1	1	0	1
Brown, cf...1	1	1	1	0	0
German, rf.3	2	2	1	0	0
McGuire, c..2	2	0	0	0	0
Tucker, 1b.0	3	10	2	1	
O'Brien, 2b.0	0	3	3	1	
Dwyer, rf...0	0	1	0	0	
Wrigley, 3b.0	0	1	3	0	
McJames, p.0	0	0	0	1	0
German, p..1	2	1	2	1	
Total 5	9	24	15	6	

Brooklyn	4	4	0	1	3	0	3	0	..	—15
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 5; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—A. Smith, Shindle, (2,) G. Smith, Tucker, German. Three-base hits—Griffin, Shoch, Selbach. Sacrifice hits—Shindle, Griffin. Stolen base—Anderson. Double plays—De Mont, O'Brien, and Tucker; Shoch and Lachance

THE DECLINE IN SILVER

England Postpones Her Reply to the American Bimetallic Commission Until October.

WOLCOTT MAY GO TO AUSTRIA

That Country, Germany, and Russia Will Be Approached in the Order Named if England's Reply Is Favorable.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The British Government has informed the American Bimetallic Commission that it will probably reply to the proposals of the Commissioners on behalf of the United States in October.

The Commissioners have been waiting in London since their conference with the Cabinet, and, desiring to know the exact position of England before opening up negotiations with other Governments, they wrote yesterday to the Cabinet inquiring when they might expect a decision, as they were anxious to arrange their future programme.

To-day Senator Wolcott received a reply from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of which he expressed a fear that the British Government was not yet in a position to reply to the proposals of the envoys of the United States and the French Ambassador on the question of an international agreement.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said:

"It is due both to the importance of the subject and the manner in which it has been brought before the English Ministry by the representatives of two countries that these proposals should be very carefully examined and considered, and this process must be somewhat prolonged owing to the time necessarily occupied in communicating with the Government of India."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer adds that he cannot say with certainty how long these communications will take, but he hopes the Cabinet will be ready to meet the envoys again early in October.

While this postponement of England's decision delays the work, the American envoys profess that they do not consider it discouraging. They say Great Britain's interest in the question justifies them in expecting that the Indian mints will be opened. They suggest that The Times, in opposing the reopening of the Indian mints, does not represent the Government, but rather the city financial circles, which are opposed to any change. They say they understand the report made to the Government from the mint is "favorable to silver."

The headquarters of the commission will remain in London until October. Senator Wolcott may visit Austria in the meantime and pave the way for negotiations with the Austrian Government. The Commissioners do not wish to approach other Governments until England's attitude is settled, as her participation in the movement, they say, would aid in securing others. After receiving the English reply they will go to Austria, Germany, and Russia, in that order.

James Maudsley, Secretary of the Cotton Operative Spinners, to-day forwarded to Lord Salisbury a petition representing 350 labor organizations in all the industries, urging great urgency in Britain to co-operate with other Governments in the movement now on foot to secure a stable par exchange for gold and silver.

SOME MINES MAY SHUT DOWN.

Drop in Silver Likely to be Felt in Colorado and Mexico.

DENVER, Aug. 6.—The effect of the decline in silver and the probable further fall to as low as 50 cents, which seems to be conceded by those in the best position to judge is current topic of conversation among mining men, and while some are greatly discouraged at the outlook for mining in Colorado, the general opinion seems to be that the decline of silver will have no very serious effect upon the mines, because there is comparatively little silver now mined in the State, except in connection with copper, gold, and lead. There is a possibility that some of the Aspen and Creede properties will shut down, but outside of these there will be little change in the situation.

Ex-Gov. Grant of the Omaha & Grant Smelter said:

"I am of the opinion that silver will continue to go down until there is a marked decline in the production in some parts of the world, and it remains to be seen which silver-producing country will give way first. One thing will result from the decline—no more new silver enterprises will be started, and there will be an increased activity in the search for gold.

"I also think it will have some effect upon the development of Mexico, and that no more railroads will be built to the mines of that country."

RAISING PRICES IN MEXICO.

Feeling that Silver's Use as a Money Metal Will Soon Be Ended.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 6.—The drop in silver yesterday sent exchange on New York to its highest point (132) after banking hours. Merchants have largely canceled foreign orders, and will await something like permanency in exchange. The Government is making all its estimates based on even lower prices for silver.

The leading bankers are not dismayed, and continue to predict a reaction, although not until lower prices have been reached. There is undoubtedly much apprehensive feeling, especially as to the rapidity with which exchange has risen without precedent. One of the bankers declares the United States will have to take the initiative in bringing about a solution of the silver question, but there is a feeling gaining ground that, although silver will regain some of its lost value, its rôle as a money metal will soon be ended, and this country will have to adopt the gold standard.

Native manufacturers are in some cases raising prices on account of having to buy foreign raw material. There is no panic in business circles, but rather a feeling of amazement and wonder as regards the final result and what changes will be effected by this disturbance of calculations.

The Treasury people insist that there is no thought entertained of adopting the gold basis. The Government will meet its gold interest at any cost, even to the adoption of the most rigorous economy. Many contractors who have bought machinery and supplies abroad find their profits reduced to nothing.

A DOLLAR WORTH 43.6 CENTS.

Commercial Ratio Between Silver and Gold 36.6 to 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—"The bullion value of the American silver dollar, according to yesterday's market price of silver, is just 43 6-10 cents," said Mr. Preston, the Director of the Mint to-day. "This makes the commercial ratio between silver and gold 36.6 to 1 instead of 16 to 1," continued Mr. Preston. "In order to make our silver dollar equal to a gold dollar at this rate it would have to contain 850 grains fine of silver. If the alloy were added the total would be 953 grains."

"How do you account for the recent decline in silver?" Mr. Preston was asked.

"Simply the lack of demand for it. I see no future for silver whatever. Yesterday's market quotations made it 56 cents an ounce. It is my honest opinion that within six months silver will fall to 40 cents an ounce. China is not buying any, Japan is out of business, and there seems to be no demand for it in any country to any extent, even for use as subsidiary coin. It is true that in the base areas of India it is traded in as merchandise, but the famine and hard times in that country have reduced the demand to a minimum.

"The output of gold is steadily increasing. I think that the world's product for this year will be about $240,000,000. The United States will contribute about $60,000,000 to the supply. I base my predictions of an increased world's output upon the fact that the supply has not fallen off in any country.

"Here comes the Klondike now with still further additions to the gold supply of the world. The extent of the Klondike's output is problematical, depending largely upon climatic conditions."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

V. R. Schenck Company of New York City, to carry on an insurance agency; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—John S. Parker, George W. Mark, and Milan Day Barnes of New York City.

Filtered Lake Ice Company of New York City, to harvest natural ice and manufacture artificial ice; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—O. B. Beals, Morell B. Beals, and John D. Beals of New York City.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodist Camp Meeting at Sing Sing Begun with Bright Prospects of a Good Harvest.

ALL SIGNS ARE PROPITIOUS

Weather Fine and the Promises Are for a Great Attendance—Eloquent and Earnest Preachers Hope to Crowd the Mourners' Bench.

SING SING, Aug. 6.—The devil is going to have troubles of his own the next eight days if the weather holds good, for a mighty and aggressive army of Methodists is encamping against him here.

This is the sixty-sixth year in which a camp meeting has been held on the same ground on Sing Sing Heights. It is said that this is the oldest camp-meeting ground in continuous use on this continent. It occupies many acres of ground, over which oak, hickory, and fir trees grow thickly, and has literally been beaten hard by the series of scuffles over sinners between the Gospel hosts and the Great Red Dragon. For these Methodists are of the old-fashioned shouting kind. They are good, strong, original American stock, with a thick, red strain of fine old fighting blood in them. Their religion fits them better when there is the element of combat and the flavor of warfare in it. They glory in the old-time hymns which go to swinging measures such as men could march to battle with. Their composition demands a personal, raging, rampant, dangerous devil, who can be pursued to his lair and struggled with and overcome and exulted over. Therefore, their combats are not entirely spiritual. Physical manifestations go with them, and there is shouting and swinging of arms and stamping of feet and actual, agonized wrestling in prayer and desperate struggling with a foe, who is none the less real but all the more dangerous to a good Methodist because he is invisible.

Last year the devil rather had the best of it. Everything seemed to go his way. The first Sunday of the meeting, when enthusiasm had been roused to its highest pitch and there was prospect of an enormous crowd, the hot wave, loaded with humidity, struck the camp, and while the devil presumably enjoyed the weather immoderately, saints and prospective saints and hopeful sinners simply wilted, and all the earnestness was drowned out in streams of perspiration. The following Sunday rain poured down all day.

The Outlook Promises Well.

This time, however, everything promises well. The weather is glorious. The air is clear, with an inspiring crispness in it. Every cottage on the ground is rented and occupied, and from the way the people are coming in it appears that the attendance will be beyond all precedent. Better yet, the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, who is a veteran fighter, says he has never seen better promise of a hot and successful and glorious fight against the arch enemy of mankind. The meeting began yesterday with more vigor and interest than have been seen in years. The experienced eyes of the old preachers understand the signs of spiritual excitement in an assemblage of people, as the eye of a woodsman reads Nature's signboards among the trees or as a sailorman of many years knows the promises of the weather. There was a clear ring of triumph in all the preaching and praying today. The voices of the preachers rang through the woods like the sonorous calls of trumpets summoning hidden legions to assured victory. An extra supply of clean and fragrant rye straw has been placed thick around the long semi-circular mourners' bench just in front of the pulpit, and as the Rev. Isaac Clarke of New Jersey preached to-day on the unsearchable riches of Christ his eyes glowed as he kept bent down over that space as if he already saw it crowded with weeping, praying converts agonizing for a blessing, with the deacons and sisters busy among them comforting, urging, promising. That is the kind of a scene that gladdens the soul of a good Methodist, and it is what all the leaders believe they will see every day and night after next Sunday.

The Meeting Well Begun.

Charles N. Crittenton, founder of the Florence Mission, is here with his rescue car and his singer. He opened the services yesterday and put the people on the right key to respond to the appeals to be made to their hearts and souls and sentiments with all the powers of music and rhetoric and prayer. The meeting began right. Mr. Morehouse says that is the great thing. The work will be continued with every energy of voice and body and mind.

Services will begin each morning at 6:30, when the campers will be called from their cottages, which are pretty and homelike, with their ornaments and comforts of people who have homes and love them and live in them, who are Sunday school scholars and teachers and members of sewing societies, who patronize church fairs and industriously assimilate and apply "household hints" and "how to make home happy" in magazines warranted not to injure the most delicate moral fabrics. These early services are family prayers. At 8 o'clock the holiness meetings are held. There are regular prayer meetings with sermons at 10:30 A. M., 2 P. M., and 7 P. M., and improvised prayer meetings at all the odd hours in tents and cottages wherever a few may gather. Then there are the special meetings for children and old folks.

The Rev. Thomas Harrison is assisting Mr. Morehouse. Mr. Harrison is also certain that there is to be a great meeting, and he is already in a quiver with hardly repressed excitement. He preaches a great sermon this morning and during the services to-day was everywhere at once, singing at the head of the choir of unusually well looking young women, who were accompanied in stirring gospel hymns by a pianist, praying, distributing hymn books, scanning the faces which became serious and attentive and the women who furtively wiped their eyes as the preaching and praying went on, ready at the first sign of a movement toward the bench to leap down into that arena and do battle there for souls.

Bishop Newman To-morrow.

Bishop Newman will be here on Sunday and will preach. So will the Rev. George Adams. The Rev. Dwight H. Jordan of Brooklyn preached to-night, the Rev. S L. Paulson will preach to-morrow morning. Other preachers to be here in the next few days are the Rev. W. C. Steele of Brooklyn, the Rev. H. S. Still of New York, and the Rev. Louis Johnson of Brooklyn. Bishop Andrews will preach next Friday.

Mrs. Maggie N. Van Cott is conducting the old folks meetings and Mrs. Clara Barton of Sing Sing has charge of the children, while Mr. and Mrs. F. Colson of New York will conduct musical services for the children. The Salvation Army has obtained permission for special services on the grounds on Sunday, and four or five hundred of the Swedes of New York City, who have their own house on the grounds and come every year, are expected on the same day. A large delegation of colored Methodists is also looked for.

With all this a memorable season is predicted. One of the preachers to-day during his prayer suggested to the Creator to fasten a hook in the devil's jaws and haul hard on the line this week, and a chorus of "Amen!" and "O God!" followed. The Methodists are in tune, their souls are on fire, the aggressive, combative, sturdy, conquering spirit that makes Methodism so strong among strong and simple people is evidently thoroughly aroused. While the flickering light of the lamps flares against the leaves at night, while the sunlight sifts down through the thick foliage by day, the fine old trees will reverberate with the music so rarely heard in the big cities, so dear to the old-time fighting Christians—the war songs of a Zion which is real and almost present to the people who sing of it, defiance to a devil real and personal and to be hated, feared, fought, and overthrown; the vivid, living faith and hope, longing and aspiration of men and women who believe as their fathers and mothers believed before them, whose religion is too strenuous and vital to be aesthetic or disturbed with doubts or diluted by mysticism.

They are going to have a great time up here among the hills and under the trees. There will be preaching, praying, and singing all day and half the night, and the deacons and sisters will be busy presently among the mourners in the straw along the bench. Then there will be shouting—good, throat-filling, heart-warming shouting—and clapping of hands and swaying of bodies and prayers of pleading and prayers of gratitude and singing of hosannas just as the big, lusty ever-conquering people who carried religion and civilization over the continent used to have. It will be an old-fashioned, ringing, virile Methodist camp meeting.

And the women who come on bicycles had best come in long skirts. The camp accepts the wheel as a concession to the inevitable, but the woman in the wheeling costume of town will not be comfortable.

MISSIONARIES FOR ALASKA.

Episcopalian Workers to Minister to the Wants of Klondike Gold Seekers.

The Klondike gold excitement, with its attending rush of gold seekers, has caused the churches to extend and reinforce their missionary lines in Alaska. The Episcopal Board of Missions has established missionary work with a considerable force of workers in the territory immediately bordering on the Klondike, and an effort is being made by them to concentrate their whole force there in view of the great influx of population.

The Rev. Dr. Bunn, Superintendent of St. John's Hospital, himself a former foreign missionary, said yesterday: "With the great rush of men to the territory, many of whom are poorly prepared to cope with the hardships, it is reasonable to expect that there will be much suffering before the long Winter is done. Hospitals and physicians will be an absolute necessity, and toward that end the Board of Missions is directing all its energies.

"It is expected that Bishop Rowe will take up his residence there for the present, and will try to remove to that station our only available medical missionary in Alaska, Dr. Campbell, who is now at Douglass Island. Fortunately, two years ago the board built a small hospital at Circle City, so Dr. Campbell will find everything ready when he arrives.

"In addition to all this, an effort will be made to send reinforcements of doctors from this city. I know a number of young men who are fitted for the task and would go at once, but it is feared that the year is too far advanced for them to reach the interior. However, I think an effort will be made to do something, and with the advent of Spring I have no doubt that an adequate force will go."

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Discussion of Electrical Discoveries the Chief Feature Next Week.

Recent electrical discoveries will be discussed at the Catholic Summer School at Lake Champlain next week, and on three evenings there will be lectures by Brother Potomian of London, followed by experiments of an interesting character. On Monday evening Brother Potomian will take up "Wave motions, sand waves, water waves, and light waves; researches of Faraday; the Leyden jar, its capacity and energy, and nature of its discharge; Prof. Henry's recovery; electric waves, their physical property; signaling through space without wires." The topics to be considered on Tuesday evening are: "Experimental study of the discharge from an influence (Wimshurst) machine and from an induction coil; application to a flash of lightning; importance of the cathode shown by experiments with Crookes and Puluj tubes; cathode rays, their material nature suggested by experiments with five Crookes tubes."

Prof. Röntgen's discovery will be discussed on next Wednesday evening. Brother Potomian will tell about "The origin of the X rays; conditions for their production; their propagation, reflection, refraction, polarization, and penetrating power; experiments showing their electrical and fluorescent properties; photography through opaque bodies; ultra violet light; Becquerel light and X light compared; probable nature of X rays."

The morning lectures during the week will consist of a series of five talks on "Mental Development," by the Rev. E. A. Pace, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the Catholic University of America, in Washington. On Monday forenoon the lecturer will deal with "Problems and Methods"; on Tuesday, "Growth in Knowledge—First Impressions and Simplest Forms of Reasoning"; on Wednesday, "The Rise of Volition—Emotional Expression, Formation of Habits, and Development of Character"; on Thursday, "The Acquisition of Speech, Influence of the Environment, Generalization"; on Friday, "The Philosophical Aspect of Mind, Growth and Brain Growth, Position of St. Thomas, Superiority of the Spiritual, Ethical and Social Consequences."

There is to be a social reception to the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, in Washington, next Thursday evening.

The crowds at the school have so much increased this week that it was found necessary to add extension tents to the dining hall. This is but a hint of what next week will bring when the President and the distinguished party stopping at the Hotel Champlain will be received on the grounds. His grace Archbishop Corrigan and Bishops McQuaid of Rochester, Wigger of New Jersey, and Michaud of Vermont will visit the school grounds and meet the Bishop of Ogdensburg.

THE FRANSIOLI MEMORIAL.

Prospect that Work Upon It Will Be Resumed Soon.

The work in connection with the memorial to the memory of Father Joseph Fransioli, the founder of St. Peter's Hospital and the rector of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Warren and Hicks Streets, Brooklyn, will now be resumed. Father Fitzgerald has been appointed permanent rector of St. Peter's, and he has promised to aid the cause. The monument which will be erected in Holy Cross Cemetery, Flatbush, over the grave of the famous Swiss prelate, is expected to cost $5,000. More than half this amount has been subscribed. Those who have subscribed to the fund include the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Col. Partridge, Seth Low, Alexander E. Orr, Leonard Moody, A. S. White, Justice E. M. Cullen, and Edward M. Shepard. Father Fransioli was revered by all classes in South Brooklyn.

Forty years ago he began to preach in South Brooklyn, which then was the scene of great lawlessness. He purchased a stoneyard at Warren and Hicks Streets and, by his persistent efforts, St. Peter's Church was completed and dedicated. By degrees the influence of the church and its institutions erected under Father Fransioli's supervision completely changed the character of the population of that portion of the city. During the civil war Father Fransioli built the present St. Peter's Hospital, which was first used as a refuge for women and children whose husbands or parents had gone to the battlefield, and when their guardians returned, converted the building into the present hospital.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

Improvements at Headquarters—A New Post in Hoboken.

Alterations are being made in the headquarters of the Volunteers of America at 34 Union Square East. The officers will have more room for the increasing work of the association.

The main office has been on the fourth floor, while now it is on the second floor, with entrance from Union Square. The fifth and sixth floors will still be used. The office of Commander Booth is on the second floor, fronting Union Square.

The Volunters will establish a new post in Hoboken the first of next week. The clergymen of Hoboken have expressed their interest, and a number of the church people have subscribed liberally to its support. The new post will be under the direction of Capt. Davis and Lieut. Bennett. The establishment of two new posts in Greater New York is contemplated. Two missions have been offered to the Volunteers, and it is probable that they will come under their direction.

Catholic Temperance Convention.

Preparations are making at the headquarters of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America in this city for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the societies composing the Union, at Scranton, Penn., on Aug. 18 and 19. Reports sent to the Rev. A. P. Doyle, General Secretary of the organization, show that the gathering will be larger than any other in the history of the Union, save, perhaps, the convention of 1895, in Carnegie Hall, this city. Arrangements have been made with railroads centring in Scranton to carry delegates at a reduction from regular rates, and an attractive programme for the entertainment of visitors has been prepared. A feature of interest in connection with the convention will be a temperance rally on the evening of Aug. 18, when representatives of the local Protestant temperance societies and the Protestant clergy of this city will be present.

New Church for Williamsburg.

Within a fortnight active preparations will be completed for the building of a new Methodist Episcopal church in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The church will be situated at Leonard and Conselyea Streets, upon the site formerly occupied by the old Leonard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was razed several months ago, its congregation uniting with that of the Powers Street Church. The property is owned by the Brooklyn Church Society, and a committee from that society will supervise the construction of the new edifice, which will have a seating capacity of 1,300. The architect has submitted plans, which have been approved, and the contracts for the erection of the edifice will be given out in a few days.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selection for Aug. 8.

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SUBJECT—Working and Waiting for Christ. First Thessalonians, 4: 9, to 5: 2.

GOLDEN TEXT.—If I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto Myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.—John 14: 3.

We take a long step forward in this lesson from the place where we stood last week. Then the thought brought before us was man's responsibility; now it is man's destiny—not the generic man, but the individual man. Then we considered his condition in time; now it is his condition in eternity. Now we can see the reason why it is so important to every man that he should have some other "blood" resting on his head than his own.

To very many, even among professing Christians in our day, this eternal condition is something to be looked at with dread and anxiety—as if it were a going into a gloomy and mysterious darkness; a sort of sailing out of the light and joy of a safe harbor into the fog and danger of a boundless sea. The very Gospel itself, which calls attention to it, becomes to very many dull and tiresome "as a twice-told tale." Like the sounding of the fog horn to the people who dwell in substantial houses by the sea, it becomes very monotonous, and even very mournful, because they neither see nor feel any danger. But to the sailor out on the ocean, trying to find his way home through the darkness of the night, it is most joyful music. It guides him into the haven where he would be.

So in this letter, the apostle presents this eternal condition as a matter of joy and gladness. In his letter to the Corinthians, he presents it as a grand stimulant to earnest Christian activity. "Therefore," to them he says, "my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord." (I. Corinthians, xv., 58). But here, the conclusion of his whole argument is, "Wherefore comfort one another with these words," (v. 18.) As he contemplates and describes it, the condition of the believer hereafter is to be a matter of comfort and blessedness here and now—both to himself and to all his friends.

The Second Coming of Christ.

When he wrote his two letters to the Thessalonians, as we have already seen, he was in Corinth. His great purpose in both seems to have been more fully to instruct them concerning the second coming of Christ, and concerning their personal relation to it, and to the eternal life into which it would usher them. Incidentally, in connection with this, he exhorts them to turn away from the abombinations of the heathen, and to cultivate love toward one another, as in the opening verses of this lesson. But all such subjects are introduced to give force to what he says in relation to the coming of Christ. It is for this he says he prays. (I. Thessalonians, iii., 12, 13.) That was the great point to be reached, to be ready whenever Christ should come.

Evidently this coming had formed a very marked feature of his teaching when with them. In fact, he very distinctly intimates it in both of these letters. In "the first" he commends them because, he says, "Ye turned to God, from idols, to serve the living and true God, and to wait for His Son from heaven." (I. Thess., 1: 9, 10.) In "the second," still more distinctly, he says, "Now we beseech you brethren, by the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by our gathering together unto Him, that ye be not soon shaken in mind, or be troubled, neither by spirit, nor by word, nor by letter as from us, as that the day of Christ is at hand"—and then he asks, as putting them beyond all excuse for error, "Remember ye not, that when I was with you, I told you these things?" (II. Thess., 2: 1-5.)

Notwithstanding the faithfulness of his teaching, however, they did fall into very serious errors both in doctrine and practice. On the one hand, many—believing that Christ would come again very speedily—set a light value upon their worldly interests and neglected them. To such he wrote very decidedly: "Study to be quiet, and to do your own business, and to work with your own hands, as we commanded you." (v. 11.) Another class were in great trouble because they thought that all who died before Christ came would not only fail to be partakers of the great joy of His coming, but would also lose very much of its benefits. It is to this class that he specially writes in the lesson.

To these Thessalonians, and to all others among the early disciples, the second coming of Christ was a very real thing. It was very much more real than it is to us, because they lived so much nearer the time when it was clearly promised. But it was shrouded in just as much mystery to them as to us. They had no more knowledge as to when, or under what circumstances, He would again appear upon earth than we. They simply had the promise. That in itself could not fail to fill their minds with certainty. It should do the same in ours. But like the first coming, it is a matter to be received by faith. Men of faith, like Abraham, rejoiced to see Christ's day long before He came and were glad, (John viii., 56.) But to the great mass of men it was all shrouded in darkness. So will it be when He comes again. (Matt. xxiv., 37-42.)

Early Christians Expectant.

Moreover, to the early Christians, His second coming was looked for as likely to occur at any moment, and no wonder. After He arose from the dead—during forty days—He suddenly, time and again, appeared in their midst. He appeared in the same body that had gone in and out with them for so many years. It was the same body as that into which they had seen the nails and the spear driven—a body of flesh and blood, which could eat and talk and love as it had done before. (Luke xxiv., 39-43.) But it was a body which, for a time, was visible to their eyes, and then it was gone. To every one else it was never visible. When He came, it was always suddenly, and when they did not look for His appearing, when He left them, it was just as suddenly and unexpectedly and with no promise of His return.

At the end of forty days, however, as He and they stood upon Mount Olivet, just as before, He suddenly, but perhaps more slowly, again disappeared until "a cloud received Him out of their sight." Then, as they steadfastly gazed up into heaven, they received the assurance that in like manner He would return. (Acts i., 9-11.) But there was no intimation given as to when it should be. There never has been any intimation. The only thing that is recorded is His own word: "Of that day and hour knoweth no man—no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only," (Matt. xxiv., 36,) and "It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put in His own power." (Acts i., 7.)

With these facts before them, it is not strange that every believer in the Apostolic days had the confident expectation that he would soon see his Redeemer in the flesh. It was a grand stimulant—to be always ready for His appearing. It also greatly helped to support them in all their trials and persecutions. But still He has not come as yet. Eighteen hundred years and more have rolled away, and many ask, as it was prophesied that they would ask, "Where is the promise of His coming? For since the fathers fell asleep all things continue as they were from the beginning of the creation." The promise, however, has never been recalled, and we may be sure that "the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." (2. Peter, iii., 4-10.) "When the fullness of time" shall again come the promises of His second coming will be as surely fulfilled as were those of His first coming.

Modern Progress a Sign.

When that time will be, no man has ever been or ever will be able to calculate. We may, however, learn something from the signs of the times and strengthen our faith thereby. One of these signs, worthy of careful consideration, is the wonderful progress made of late years—more rapidly in the last century than in all the centuries preceding it—in the arts and sciences. And it will be noticed that nearly every great improvement in man's condition, nearly every great change in the history of nations, has been in the direction of bringing men closer together. Time and space which formerly separated them are now well-nigh annihilated. Countries that were far apart 100 years ago are now brought close together. In the matter of speed alone, the progress has been marvelous, and the end has not yet been reached. By swift running trains, and by fast ocean steamers, men travel safely in a few days all around the world. By telegraph and telephone, news flashes almost instantly to every continent, and to the islands of the sea. When Christ first came upon the earth it took more than thirty years for the fact to be known throughout the Roman Empire, and that covered but a small part of the whole world. But if He should come now in any part of the world, it would not be as many hours before it would be known in every land under the sun And this is our Lord's own prophecy. "As the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west, so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be." (Matthew xxiv., 27.)

The same processes in God's providence which prepared for the first coming of His Son are doubtless now going on, but on a larger and more magnificent scale, not simply for the comfort and welfare of man, but for His own glory and the advancement of His Kingdom. Every advance in the art and sciences, every reorganization of social and political forces, every increase in knowledge, which improves the condition of man, shows the hand of God preparing for the coming of His Son "the second time without sin, unto salvation." (Hebrews ix., 28.) All of these processes will undoubtedly increase in number, and in power, until "the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." (Isaiah xxxx., 4-5.)

But our Lord Himself said, "the Gospel must first be published among all nations" (Mark xiii., 10) before "the end" shall come. (Matt. xxiv., 14.) All men must have an opportunity to accept it. Then, when "the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of His Christ" (Rev. xi., 15) there will be a great multitude of His redeemed children waiting to receive Him. But there will be a greater multitude who have been numbered among the dead. It was the consideration of this fact which troubled these Thessalonian Christians. They believed that "if Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him," (v. 14,) but what will be their relation to the glorious coming again of their Lord? Will they have any share in that?

"Yes," the apostle answers, by the word of the Lord. (v. 5.) "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God." It must be changed. Some by the process we call death; some by some other process. For "we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed." (1 Cor. xv., 50, 51.) The apostle says, however, "that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord, shall not prevent"—or have any precedence or advantage over—"them which are asleep." In fact, the dead will have the advantage over the living. "For the Lord Himself shall descend from Heaven with a shout—with the voice of the archangel—and with the trump of God: and the dead in Christ shall rise first: then we, which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds, to meet the Lord in the air; and so shall we ever be with the Lord." (vv. 15-17.)

And not only "shall we ever be with the Lord," but we know that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is." (1 John iii., 2.) Then the great plan of redemption will be completed. Every one upon whom rests the blood of Christ will enter into the eternal glory of Christ.

Questions on the Lesson for Aug. 8, 1897.

What is the relation of this lesson to that of last week?

How are men apt to look upon the eternal state, and upon the Gospel concerning it?

How does St. Paul present the subject to the Corinthians, and how to the Thessalonians?

Where was this Epistle written, and what was its object?

What had been a great feature of St. Paul's teaching in Thessalonica?

What had been the effect of his teaching?

Did the early Christians have any clearer light in regard to the second coming of Christ than we?

How had Christ appeared to them after His resurrection?

What happened at the end of forty days, and what is said of the time when He will come again?

What effect did the expectation of the speedy coming of Christ have upon the early believers?

What signs of the times point to a fulfillment of Christ's prophecy in Matt. xxiv., 37?

What is the purpose of all the improvements now going on in the world?

What must first happen before "the end" comes, and what will be the condition then?

What will be the relation of the dead to the living when Christ comes?

What will be the blessing to all upon whom "the blood" of Christ rests?

PROJECT OF THE BAPTISTS.

Home Mission Society Will Aid the Formation of State Education Societies by Southern Negroes.

There are now about 1,600,000 negro Baptists in the Southern States, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society is endeavoring to develop a plan to bring the colored brethren into closer affiliation with the main body of the Church. Dr. Thomas J. Morgan, Corresponding Secretary of the Home Mission Society, has addressed a communication to the negro Baptists of Mississippi, in which he unfolds a scheme of co-operation, which is designed to carry to the highest efficiency the educational work already begun in the South.

The formation of a State Education Society is suggested as the first step in Mississippi. The affairs of this society are to be controlled by a board of management carefully selected from among the ablest pastors and laymen. The strongest available man is to be appointed Financial Secretary, and his salary will be provided jointly by the Education Society and the Home Mission Society. Jackson College, it is suggested, shall be made the central school of higher learning for the negroes, and such schools as may be established or recognized by the Education Society are to be affiliated with it; the secondary schools to be under the control of the Education Society acting through local boards of negro trustees.

Dr. Morgan says to the negro Baptists of Mississippi: "If you are prepared to assume the entire financial responsibility of maintaining Jackson College, I will recommend to the Home Mission Society that there shall be created a board of negro trustees acceptable to you, to whom the grounds and buildings of the college shall be leased for a period of not less than five years at the nominal rental of one dollar per year, with the privilege of renewal at the end of that time, or for a longer period (on certain conditions, one of which is that no debt of any kind shall be allowed to accumulate.) * * * If you are not prepared to assume the entire financial responsibility, I will recommend to the Home Mission Society that it shall pay the salaries in the school of the President and such associates teachers as shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Home Mission Society."

As a separate plan Dr. Morgan suggests the formation of a board of trustees, composed both of white men and negroes, who shall jointly have the management of the school, appointing the President and associate teachers, nominated and paid by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and also the teachers and employes nominated and paid by the Mississippi Baptist Education Society.

Dr. Morgan explained to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that the American Baptist Home Mission Society has spent $3,000,000 in educational work in the South, and has succeeded in building up a large number of schools for negroes, which, now manage themselves, although receiving aid from the parent society. It is desired to establish a closer system of co-operation between these self-reliant negro Baptists, who have no money and little influence, and the Home Mission Society, which has both money and influence. Letters similar to the Mississippi circular have been sent to the Baptists in Tennessee and Virginia.

Baptist Home Mission Work.

The American Baptist Home Mission Society is now educating and training young men and women for mission work in eight distinct fields. There are schools for the preparation of Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian missionaries; there is an important French training school at Newton, just out of Boston; there is the German department of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Rochester; there are four Indian mission schools in the West, and there are a large number of negro missions schools in the South. All of these training schools are supplementary to the extensive American mission work. The extraordinary efforts made this year in the raising of the $250,000 necessary to secure John D. Rockefeller's gift of $250,000, it is feared, may have the effect of curtailing the regular annual income of the Home Mission Society; therefore the work of the society will be conducted as carefully as possible in order to keep within a moderate income.

Ministers and Sunday Beer Selling.

The Rev. I. W. Gowen of New Durham and the Rev. W. R. Ackert of Union Hill will make an effort to-morrow to stop Sunday beer selling on the West New York baseball grounds, and also to stop the admission of young children to that ground. Pastor Ackert has written a letter to Sheriff Heller asking him to interfere with the violations Sunday. Mr. Ackert says that if he gets no redress from the local courts he will appeal to a higher tribunal.

AN AUGUST OUTLOOK.

Many Churches Closed—Some Undergoing Repairs—New Churches Building or Projected.

The churches that are closed or undergoing repairs and churches that are building are many just now. The following are closed: In New York—St. James's Lutheran, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street; Fourth Presbyterian, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street; Fifth Avenue Baptist, in Forty-sixth Street; Epiphany Baptist, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street; St. Bartholomew's Episcopal, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street; St. Mark's Episcopal, Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, (with services in the chapel;) Bloomingdale Reformed, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street; New York Presbyterian, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; Phillips Presbyterian, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street, (last two Sundays in August;) West Presbyterian, in Forty-second Street, (services at Church of the Good Shepherd, in Sixty-sixth Street; Rutgers Riverside, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street; Madison Avenue Presbyterian, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street; Madison Square Presbyterian; Madison Avenue Baptist, corner of Thirty-first Street; St. James's Episcopal, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street; Spring Street Presbyterian; Scotch Presbyterian, in West Ninety-sixth Street; Incarnation Episcopal, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street; Central Presbyterian, West Fifty-seventh Street; West End Collegiate Reformed, corner of Seventy-seventh Street; Harlem Presbyterian, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mount Morris Baptist, Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Pilgrim Congregational, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. In Brooklyn—Bedford Heights Baptist, Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian, Plymouth Congregational; Rochester Avenue Congregational, First Reformed, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street; Central Congregational, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue; South Congregational, in Court Street; Bushwick Avenue Congregational, (but Christian Endeavor services are held Sunday evenings in the chapel;) Bushwick Avenue Baptist, Classon Avenue Presbyterian, First Presbyterian, Henry Street, near Clark; New York Avenue Methodist, First Free Baptist, Lee Avenue and Keap Street; Ross Street Presbyterian, Lee Avenue Congregational, First Baptist, St. John's Methodist, Bedford Avenue and Wilson Street; Grace Presbyterian, Stuyvesant Avenue, corner of Jefferson, and the Household of Faith, in Greene Avenue, near Tompkins.

Various Repairs and Alterations.

In some cases these churches are closed in order to make repairs. In a few others their congregations have combined in union services. Extensive repairs, renovations, and in some cases alterations are making, as follows: St. James's Episcopal, where new windows are being put in; Incarnation Episcopal, where the chancel is being refrescoed and the organ repaired; Fifth Avenue Baptist, which is being supplied with a new organ and new choir seats; Bridge Presbyterian, where a new $10,000 organ and a ten-thousand-dollar organ is being put in; Collegiate Reformed in West End Avenue, where an electric-lighting and ventilating plant is being put in and a new gymnasium and parish school erected; Madison Square Presbyterian, where the organ is being overhauled; Bushwick Avenue Baptist, Brooklyn, which is being redecorated; Seventh Street Methodist, New York, undergoing repairs; Second Street Methodist, painting inside and out, and Plymouth, Brooklyn, recarpeted and refurnished, in preparation for the Beecher anniversary in October.

Churches Building and Projected.

In church building the Methodists are erecting at least three handsome new edifices. One is on Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, to cost $150,000; another is the new St. Paul's, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, to be dedicated the week of October 3 to 10, and a third is the one in Washington Heights, Marble Hill, King's Bridge, to cost $25,000. Presbyterians are to fix up a hall in One Hundred and Fourth Street for the colored Mount Tabor Congregation. Amity Baptist Congregation contemplates a new church. In South Brooklyn a new synagogue of Tyrai Solaum has been started, and in New York, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West there is being completed the splendid new Shearith Israel. The Universalists are building the new Church of the Divine

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CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
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MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Very Little Faust—Concerts—Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

The managers of the Citizens' Union do not appear to realize that "time is of the essence of the contract" they have entered into with their supporters.

The purpose of the Union was at the outset distinctly avowed, and a pledge was made by all who took part in it to carry out that purpose, which was to secure non-partisan government for the "City of New York," i. e., for the Greater New York the government of which is to be elected this Fall. It was an essential element in this pledge, to which the managers of the Union have given great emphasis, that there should be no "deal" with any political party. Anything like a deal would, of course, defeat the purpose of the Union. Any plausible suspicion generally felt in the community that a deal had been made would render it impossible for the movement to succeed at the elections. It would have one effect even worse than that. It would dishearten those who sincerely believe in a non-partisan government and confirm them in the belief, justified by a long series of experiences, that a non-partisan movement cannot withstand the influence and the intrigues of the machine politicians. If the people of New York reach the conclusion that the Citizens' Union has entered on a combination with the Republican machine, they will also conclude that the corporations and the wealthy men with whom the Platt machine "does business" have misled, demoralized, and betrayed the Union. The latest and most promising effort at honest, straightforward City Government for and by the people of the city and not for or by any party will be abandoned in despair and disgust. The machine, whether PLATT'S or CROKER'S, will be stronger than ever, and between them they will take the Government of the Great City into their own hands.

Do the managers of the Citizens' Union know that this suspicion of an approaching combination is spreading with alarming steadiness, not only among those classes who would like to see it come, but among the most convinced and zealous supporters of the Union, many of whom have been actively working in its behalf? If they do not know this, they would do well immediately to set to work to inquire with regard to it. They will find that what we have stated is quite within the truth. They should be at no loss to understand why this is so. It is a fair and logical, if not an inevitable, inference from what has taken place. The Union avowed its non-partisan purpose, made its pledge of absolute independence, asked Mr. Low to be its candidate, and was told, in effect, that he would be if it could be shown to him that his name would prove a "unifying force" among the friends of good government. This assurance on the part of Mr. Low was accompanied by a personal declaration of independence, which, so far as the principle of non-partisanship is concerned, made him an ideal candidate for the Union. The managers then set about securing the required evidence as to Mr. Low's candidacy. They have already enrolled over 50,000 supporters. That is a tremendous and unprecedented force. It is absolute and complete proof that if any man can be elected on the principles of the Union and of Mr. Low, he can be.

Why, then, is he not nominated? It is asserted by the enemies of the Union and feared by its friends that an assurance of Republican indorsement or Republican nomination is awaited. Every day that passes strengthens the hope of the Union's foes and the fears of its friends that this may be true. If it should prove true, it would be fatal. It is possible, and even probable, that Mr. Low, named by the Union at the head of a complete ticket, could be elected. It is extremely likely that, so named, he would be accepted by the Republican Convention. It is not probable, we believe that it is not even possible, that Mr. Low can be elected on a combination ticket or on any arrangement in which the Republican machine is believed to have a voice. The alternatives presented to the Union are plain:

1. It can seek success through such a combination with almost complete certainty of failure and disgrace; or,

2. It can make its nominations in such way and at such time as to prevent all suspicion of combination, with a fair prospect of success at the polls, and with absolute certainty of greatly promoting the principle of non-partisan city government.

But the choice will not be open long.

THE BRIDGE AND THE RAILROADS.

The trolley lines will probably be running across the Brooklyn Bridge by the end of the year and the cars of the elevated roads ought to be making continuous trips by midsummer next year, and probably by Spring.

The contracts made by the Bridge Trustees with the various roads are attacked in some quarters as "giving away the bridge." The charge does not seem to us to be warranted. It is true that the companies get the use of the bridge, but the term is limited to ten years, the work of laying their rails and providing convenient approaches and elevators for passengers is done at their expense, and they get no added fare for the trip across the bridge. Their profit must be wholly in the increase of travel, in return for which those who use both bridge and railway lines get the transport on the bridge free.

Undoubtedly the companies expect considerable profit. We hope, for the advantage of the people of both cities, that they will get it, for their profit will be the exact measure of the general advantage. If, after ten years, it be found that the profit is large enough to admit of competition that will justify reducing it, the option is open to the Trustees. The latter, as the board is now constituted, are not likely to have been seriously misled in this matter. They are still less likely to have betrayed their trust.

The Brooklyn Eagle very pertinently calls attention to one obvious drawback to this plan. It makes the bridge far less useful for vehicles, reducing the possible traffic by at least one-half and driving the other half with whatever increase may come to the ferries. Nevertheless, we think the change is for the greatest good of the greater number. The situation, according to The Eagle, makes an "all-railway" bridge a necessity in the near future. If that proves to be the case, such a bridge, or some equivalent improvement, will be undertaken. With the proposed change in the present bridge, the building of the new East River bridge, and the proposed tunnel to connect with the Long Island Railroad, we have evidence of how the real needs of the people can be recognized and their satisfaction provided for. To those who can recall how stupendous an enterprise the building of the present bridge seemed thirty years ago the change and progress are very plain and great. The Eagle, by the way, may recall with satisfaction that the possibilities of the future were seen by no one more clearly or more cogently presented than by Mr. THOMAS KINSELLA, then editor of that journal.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

It has for some time been quite plain that the Turk would yield to the will of Europe only so far as he was compelled to do so by the show of force or the evident intention to employ force. Also he must be watched at every point to see that he does not backslide or deceive his mentors. This latter proceeding, indeed, there is every reason to suppose that he would regard, not only without shame, but with positive elation.

The Queen's speech sets forth that "there is good ground for believing that, in return for an adequate indemnity, the territory conquered by Turkey, with a slight modification of the frontier, will be restored to Greece." The Turk is not of that opinion. His latest reason for differing from it is in some ways the most remarkable of all. He declares that the evacuation of Thessaly will cost a good deal of money, which he does not possess, and that before evacuating Thessaly it will be necessary for him to negotiate a loan covering the expenses of the proceeding. It is apparently upon this ground that he proposes to hold Thessaly until the indemnity is actually paid. This is transparent trifling. Turkish credit, since the Turkish victory over Greece, is at least as good as it was before the Greek attack upon Turkey. The movement of troops in Turkey, like the movement of the crops in this country, may require a good deal of currency. But when the question was of occupying Thessaly Turkey had no difficulty in securing the requisite advances, although the operation was considerably more uncertain than the evacuation, which indeed involves no risk at all. Nobody seems to dispute that the indemnity ought to be large enough to cover all the expenses to which Turkey has actually been put. With this addition to Turkish assets, any judicious banker would advance to Turkey the money needed to evacuate Thessaly upon easier terms than such a banker would have advanced the money needed to occupy Thessaly.

Like all the preceding expedients of Turkey, this one is an experiment upon the patience of the powers. When the powers show that they are in earnest Turkey stops her nonsense, as she has done in the case of the reinforcement of the Turkish garrison in Crete. When they give her reason to doubt their earnestness or their unanimity she reverts to her policy of shuffling and equivocation.

NO PROTECTION HERE.

In her address proroguing the British Parliament the Queen says: "I have given notice to the King of the Belgians and the German Emperor to terminate the treaties of 1862 and 1865, whereby I am prevented from making with my colonies such fiscal arrangements within my empire as seem to me expedient."

This is not a very complete or entirely candid statement of what the British Government has really sought. The trouble with these treaties was that they forbade the admission of British goods into British colonies at rates lower than were charged on the goods of Belgium and Germany. Canada, partly in return for certain financial advantages, desired to give better terms to imports from the mother country than to any others. In order to permit Canada to do this the treaties had to be terminated.

We note that our protectionist friends say that this is a step away from free trade by Great Britain. It is really a step toward giving the colonies greater commercial independence than they now have, but there is not a particle of protectionism in it for England. She does not agree or propose to tax the imports of goods from other countries any higher than those from the colonies. On the contrary, the treaties will probably be renewed on practically the same basis as at present, except that they will not apply to the colonies, or at least to Canada. The project for taxing foreign trade and leaving trade between the colonies and England free has not yet been advocated openly even by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Were he to undertake it, it would probably be fatal to his reputation as a politician and statesman. The English trader is too hard-headed to wish to see four-fifths of his business taxed on the chance that the other fifth may be benefited. He has some queer streaks, but he rarely plays the part of the dog on the bridge and lets go the substance to snap at the shadow.

NAVAL DRY DOCKS.

Will not some of the pugnacious brethren who are hustling about with chips on their shoulders, eager for a war with Japan, Spain, or any other nation, pause to reflect for a moment? It is admitted that Spain has not very many battleships, but it is conceded that she has some; and as for Japan, she has a few and is soon going to have some more. Now, of course, all good Americans believe that at the end of a naval war with either of these nations they would not have so many battleships or cruisers while our naval list would be increased by the addition of some names which would be neither English nor Indian, and which some of our statesmen could not pronounce. But there is a chance that, in the course of what Mr. CONAN DOYLE'S Sir Nigel Loring would have called "the debate," some one of the heavy shells hurled through the atmosphere by the fiery Spaniards or the methodical Japanese might hit one of our battleships—called by the irreverent the "paper-enders"—outside the armor belt.

Now in that case there would be a hole in the outer casing of a six-million-dollar battleship and a considerable derangement of her internal organization. She would not necessarily be sent to the historic locker of Mr. Davy Jones, but she would certainly require the operation of naval surgeons. For all surgical operations an operating table is needed, and when the subject is a battleship the necessary table is a dry dock. But at the present moment the United States is without a dry dock capable of accommodating one of her first-class battleships. The Indiana has been sent to Halifax, a British colonial port, to be docked, cleaned, and painted, and there is every likelihood that the Massachusetts and Iowa will have to follow her. The big dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is undergoing repairs and may not be ready for occupancy for a year, and there is not another dock on the Atlantic coast which can receive one of these ships.

If we were really on the verge of war, as some persons seem to hope, such a condition would be alarming, for docks fit to receive battleships cannot be built in a few days. But even in the piping times of peace such a state of affairs is painfully humiliating. It certainly must cause smiles in the heart of London, and no doubt it produces a cheerful feeling at Madrid and Yokohama. It is a condition that should not be allowed to continue. The dry dock at New York is not enough; there should be at least two others on the Atlantic coast. The present inutility of the dock at this port is the only argument necessary to demonstrate this. The Navy Department is fully aware of the need of more docking facilities, but Congress has not given the subject the attention which it imperatively demands.

NAVAHOE'S GOELET CUP.

The victory of the Navahoe over the Vigilant in the contest for the Goelet Cup off Newport on Thursday substantiates the opinion expressed in these columns that Mr. ROYAL PHELPS CARROLL'S big sloop was decidedly in the same class as the former cup defender. The race was sailed in a fresh northeasterly wind and something of a seaway, and was of a sort to delight the true sailor. Typical yachting weather in this country has come to mean moderate winds and smooth water, but down in the bottom of his heart every genuine sea-dog loves a craft that can go out in "dusty weather" and thrash her way to windward with lee rail awash and green water flying over the weather bow. Such conditions surrounded the Goelet Cup contest of Thursday, and every one will feel like uttering a cheer for the gallant sloop which won against a tried and honored competitor.

The victory was a demonstration of the old truth that the battle does not always go to the swift. It is generally conceded that the Vigilant is a little faster than the Navahoe, but if the accounts of the reporters are correct the cup defender was not perfectly handled. It is stated that she was sailed in the windward work sometimes too close and sometimes too far off, while Capt. AUBREY CROCKER, who held the wheel on the Puritan when she beat the Genesta in 1885, kept the Navahoe rap full all the time. Aboard the Vigilant were PERCY CHUBB, her owner, and E. A. WILLARD, who handled the yacht for GEORGE GOULD in her contests with the Defender. Aboard the Navahoe were her owner, C. OLIVER ISELIN and W. BUTLER DUNCAN, Jr., of the Defender's crew, and O. H. P. BELMONT. These gentlemen represent the flower of the yachting talent of the country, and with Capt. CROCKER they formed a combination hard to match. The Marblehead fishermen are in the habit of saying: "Cap'n AUBERRY CROCKER an' a crew o' Norwidgins kin beat the 'arth." On Thursday Capt. CROCKER probably had the "Norwidgins," but he had equally valuable allies in the Yankee yachtsmen.

That these gentlemen were out in the nasty weather goes to prove that they are sailors of the right sort, and to their class belongs also Mr. CLARENCE POSTLEY, who took his schooner Colonia over the course without a competitor. They all formed a striking contrast to the fair weather yachtsmen who staid in the harbor and almost let the big event of the yachting season go by default. No one could be seriously blamed for suspecting that the social glory of a Goelet Cup race has too much importance in the minds of the gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club. Usually hundreds of fair spectators go out on the steam yachts to witness the struggles of the gallant tars. But Thursday was not an encouraging day for a display of feminine approval with trimmings of ornate nautical garments. And many, too many, yachtsmen tarried in the smooth waters off the Long Wharf and allowed the Navahoe to go to glory in almost solitary splendor.

"CONSCIENCITIS."

It is maintained by some moralists that it is quite impossible for a human being to have an excess of "moral sense." But the facts seem to be rather against them. Yesterday's dispatches included two items of news which seem to make against their theory. A revivalist in Indiana, excited by the opposition of those in the scene of his labors for whom nobody will claim an excess of moral sense, fired a pistol quite at random, killed a three-year-old child, and ran away. A theological student from Tennessee, sojourning in Rhode Island, has proclaimed his purpose of putting to death the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE upon the ground that his theology is not sound.

Of course, both these incidents are to be referred to an eccentricity passing the bounds of sanity. Both the slayer of the child in Indiana and the assailant of Mr. HALE seem to belong to the class of "cranks." The word is American, and we are inclined to believe that the thing is also American. Unbalanced minds are very likely no commoner in this than in any other country, but when minds lose their balance they are more apt in this than in most other countries to exhibit some form of religious delusion. Such indications are frequent in Great Britain. On the Continent of Europe they are almost unknown, except in Russia, where every now and then a ghastly tragedy bears witness to the overexcitement of religious sensibility. It is this excessive development of religious sensibility that has been aptly called "conscienciti tis."

The revivalist in Indiana may be worthy of more pity than blame, but he seems to be worthy of a good deal of blame. It seems that the poor man has been laboring under the belief that it was his mission to eradicate liquor saloons. The methods which he has employed to that end seem to have gone considerably beyond "Christian persuasion." At any rate, he has arrayed against himself not only the keepers, but the frequenters, of saloons, who together form a very powerful body in Indiana. We are not told what it is precisely that he has been saying about the saloons. Whatever it was, it sufficed to excite certain lewd fellows of the baser sort among the frequenters of the saloons to bombard him upon the street with eggs that had outlived their usefulness. After this attack the revivalist seems to have seen a rioter in every stranger and a riot in every strange sound. Upon the occurrence at one of his meetings of some disturbance, of which it does not appear that it had anything whatever to do with the opposition to his crusade, he fired in the direction of the sound, with the tragical result which horrified and frightened him into running away.

Pretty plainly this is a case of "conscienciti tis." Nothing short of what may be called a moral hyperaesthesia could have induced the revivalist to arm himself with the revolver of flesh against his supposed enemies and to assume that any casual disturbance that occurred at one of his meetings was the work of the enemies of his cause. Even more clearly a case of "conscienciti tis" was the project to assassinate Mr. HALE. Any attack upon that amiable and accomplished and now venerable man is naturally explained by the hypothesis of insanity. But the attempt to murder him upon the ground that he was inculcating a false or any other variety of religion is calculated to excite almost equal astonishment in orthodox and in agnostic circles. Evidently the assassin was of weak mind, but he would not have picked out a Unitarian minister instead of a "multi-millionaire" as the object of his assault if he had not been also a theological student, that is to say, if his natural weakness of mind had not been cultivated by a specialized education until it had developed into acute "conscienciti tis."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That official of the Navy Department, whoever he may be, who has selected the name "Plunger" for the first submarine vessel in our service, ought to be set at some other sort of work at once. He is evidently a man of no imagination at all, and while he could probably audit expense accounts or figure out the course of a projectile as well as anybody, his doings are simply criminal when it comes to choosing titles for ships. "Plunger" is atrocious. It suggests only race-track gamblers or the part of a pump, and certainly should not be fastened upon a structure that will, it is hoped and believed, mark a long step in man's conquest of the earth. Why, even ALFRED AUSTIN would have hesitated to give this craft a name so prosaic.

—That lawyer person in "The Wrong Box" whose motto was "Anything to give pain," would, we fear, have been delighted if he had written the article on the varying prices, all enormous, charged by druggists for filling prescriptions which appeared in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES. Now, the giving of pain was only an incident, not the object, of that article, which was to start, if possible, a movement tending to bring this particular traffic within, or somewhere near, the bounds of profit with which the dealers in most other goods of prime necessity are content. As the suffering was inflicted, however, it may be well to consider with some attention the outcries—letters from indignant druggists, that is—which it excited. The tenor of them all was that what the public pays anywhere from 15 to 75 cents for is not the fractional part of a cent's worth of drugs, but the laboriously and expensively acquired skill of the man who puts the drugs together and the great responsibility which he assumes. On its face this argument looks like a good one, but those who are inclined to admit its validity, should, before doing so, reflect on this fact: Drug clerks—and these, not the proprietors of drug stores, put up prescriptions—work longer hours and for smaller pay than any other class of skilled laborers with which we are acquainted. The clerks are constantly agitating for an amelioration of their condition in both these respects, but their efforts have been in vain so far, and are likely to remain so, because of the flood of graduates which the colleges of pharmacy are constantly turning out. The prescription clerk lives, not on his wages, but on the hope of some day running a drug store for himself. Now as to the incomes of the proprietors. "Who ever heard of one of us who acquired fabulous wealth?" asked several of our indignant correspondents. In reply to this we would ask how it is, if the profits of the drug business are not really large, that druggists and liquor dealers are practically the only business men who can or do pay the enormous rents charged for corner stores on the prominent avenues?

—After making various changes in the style of postal cards, the authorities at Washington have at last hit on one that is a decided improvement. Altering the design with which the face of these cards is ornamented really accomplished nothing, but in materially reducing the size of the card, and leaving the price the same, the Government is on the right track. By continuing this operation they will in time reach the point of offering nothing at all for a cent, and then folks will abandon the habit of writing personal communications on postal cards. Such cards do, indeed, have a legitimate use in business transactions of many kinds, but as no kind of paper can be made that will hold printer's ink and no other sort, the complete annihilation of postal cards is doubtless the only method of putting an end to the improper use of them.

—Somewhat recently of late it has been necessary to comment with gentle grief upon the doings and sayings of one or another Philadelphia paper. There is added pleasure, therefore, in an opportunity now at hand to commend as highly sensible a suggestion that appears in The Philadelphia Ledger. It is, like most good ideas, extremely simple and not less easy of immediate application. Everybody, nowadays, says The Ledger, tells time, not by the figures to which, or between which, the hands of clocks and watches point, but by the position of the hands. The figures are therefore quite superfluous for practical purposes, and what is worse, in the case of dials far removed from the observer's point of view, they add a troublesome complication to the often difficult task of ascertaining the hour. The Ledger's proposition is that the dials in the tower of Philadelphia's City Hall be left entirely plain. The plan might well be extended to all tower clocks, and there is no doubt that the contrast between straight gilded hands and a uniform surface of black or white would be much greater than under the present system of covering a third or more of every dial with useless numerals. Twelve dots placed close to the circumference of the clock face might be of some possible service, though it is rare that any one consults a public timepiece to get nearer the hour than a minute or two on either side of it. Having thus complimented The Ledger by exploiting and praising its scheme, we hope another reference to its use of the word "alleged" will be taken in good part. In the issue of yesterday we read: "Detective RICE caught MOORE in the alleged act of prowling along the corridor." That's even worse than "Died of An Alleged Beating."

PERSONAL.

—There will be a general inclination—which we are disposed to share—to doubt the last story from Sofia about the doings of Prince FERDINAND. It is to the effect that several employes in the Bulgarian Bureau of Assassination, a bureau to which he has paid much personal attention and which is conducted on the strict civil service reform principle of employing only men of proved capacity, went out under his orders to kill a doctor named TAKEFF, and were careless enough to slaughter instead a poet named CONSTANTINOFF. On prima-facie grounds this yarn is improbable, highly improbable. Experienced officials, serving under a chief himself possessed of more than a theoretical knowledge of the duties he expects his subordinates to perform, do not make blunders so ludicrous as that charged against Prince FERDINAND'S assassins. They have a reputation to maintain, well remunerated positions to keep, and honest professional pride to guard from humiliation. It may, indeed, be said that in murdering a poet no great harm was done; that the deed was merely an ebullition of suppressed energy, like that which prompts football players to rush and tumble about the field before a game begins; or that its object was to try their weapons before employing them on the real victim. None of these suggestions is without merit, but none of them fits quite as well with probability as does the theory that no such mistake as that charged against the Prince's agents was ever made.

—It is easy to imagine the storm of rage which swept through the mind of that young fanatic from Memphis when EDWARD EVERETT HALE coolly diagnosed the fellow's religious exaltation as the result of mingled conceit and laziness. Just sane enough to appreciate the fact that this summing up of his pretensions would meet with general acceptance, and just crazy enough to consider it a piece of malignant blasphemy, COLLIER naturally determined at once to kill the man who had substituted humiliating reality for a glorious dream. If a burly section boss with a heavy boot could have treated the boy's case in its early stages, a cure might have been effected. Dr. HALE tried an analogous remedy when it was too late, and put himself in some danger of a violent death in consequence.

CURRENT NOTES.

The florists of the country are to hold a National convention in Providence, R. I., on Monday, Aug. 16.

* * *

The Province of Ontario contributed $61,828, and Quebec $48,067, for the relief of the sufferers by famine and plague in India, and the total amount given in various ways by the Dominion of Canada exceeded $198,000.

* * *

Congressman John A. T. Hull of Iowa has concluded that he does not care to run the race for Governor of his State on the Republican ticket this Fall and has pulled out. He is now serving his fourth term in Congress.

* * *

If Congress consents, the Congressional Library will probably be kept open to the public until 10 o'clock each week-day evening after the books have been transferred and cased in the new library building in Washington.

* * *

A notice has been posted in the Public Library of Boston and its branches advising the people that the works of Edward S. Ellis, Charles A. Fosdick, Mary J. Holmes, "Oliver Optic," and Ann S. Stephens are "no longer in the library."

* * *

A negro resident of Washington estimates that his people in the District spend over $12,000,000 there every year, of which $6,120,000 goes for food and other living incidentals, $3,450,000 for clothing, $1,995,000 for liquors, and $531,000 for tobacco.

* * *

A little tragedy, much to be lamented, is thus briefly told of by The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union: "The rookeries of the plumed birds in Florida are nearly deserted. The birds have been disturbed so often that they have left the old breeding places. Many species are nearly extinct—even the white egret is becoming scarce."

* * *

The Dominion Government still has a supply of jubilee postage stamps on hand but will quickly distribute them to the Canadian Post Offices in proportion to their business. Six weeks will probably exhaust the supply, and it will be succeeded by an entirely new issue, permanently supplanting the issue that has been in use almost from the date of the confederation.

Westchester Tax Assessments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant and admiring reader of THE TIMES I cannot pass your editorial article "The Rural Tax Pirates" in the issue of to-day without calling your attention to its complete misstatement of facts, which are fairly enough stated in the news article on the first page. As a Summer resident and taxpayer of White Plains, I, too, am interested in the assessment books. What has happened is that the conditions are more fair than ever before and really the burden falls on the local and old residents and taxpayers whose property (real) has up to this time been assessed at ridiculously low valuations. The land which has remained in the ownership of some family for many years has been assessed at the old valuation, while land adjoining, which has changed ownership, has had a higher valuation (for tax purposes) put upon it, although worth no more than the former parcel, nor valued more by the respective owners.

The real sufferers by this new arrangement are the farmers, whose land has greatly increased in value—even in their own estimation, as you will find if you try to buy any—but has not been assessed at any increase for many years. As regards Mr. William Rockefeller's valuation, which you cite as outrageously wrong, it is common knowledge that Mr. Rockefeller paid for the 400 acres of the old Kingsland property at the rate of $1,000 per acre. I presume no one knows what his buildings and land improvements have cost, but it also is pretty well known that the house is most palatial and costly. Most people would believe it easily cost over $2,000,000, and do so believe.

In White Plains I know a piece of land wholly unimproved, where the assessment has been increased to $7,500, (the owner's valuation for sale is $14,000;) the piece of land next adjoining and of the same size as the first piece, but improved with two houses and a barn is assessed at $14,000, which is about the owner's valuation also, the buildings not being expensive ones. The question is, simply, Is all the real estate assessed at its real valuation? If you investigate I think you will find that this is the case, or, at any rate, what the Assessors have tried to do. The assessment of personal property is certainly an entirely different question with which your article does not deal. Respectfully, G. M. S.

New York, Aug. 6, 1897.

The Powderly Appointment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not many years ago the whole country was panic-stricken by the deeds of violence committed by mobs that were instigated and encouraged by the Knights of Labor, at whose head was T. V. Powderly.

Hundreds of lives were lost, and, as has been estimated, not less than $25,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

The cost to the Federal Government, the States, and the numerous municipalities in the suppression of those outrages must have amounted to millions more. No one man was as responsible for them as T. V. Powderly. After he and his deluded followers had been put to rout and the majesty of the law vindicated, he, as alleged by those associated with him, betrayed the men who had been his dupes.

We now find him, through the partiality of President McKinley, given a position second only in importance to a place in the Cabinet.

Why not make terms with Debs after the same fashion?

I write with natural resentment of feeling on this subject, because I came very near losing my life in the effort to protect other people's property from the attacks of him who is now Commissioner General of Immigration.

THOMAS B. HENDRICKSON.

Pittsburg, Aug. 3, 1897.

The Hawaiian Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Such editorials as that in your issue of to-day entitled "Why Not?" are a cheering symptom of National soundness, in the midst of so much that is indicative of National corruption. THE TIMES is a leading organ of popular opinion, and its scathing denunciations of our unscrupulous conduct, past and prospective, with regard to Hawaii may consequently be taken as an emphatic expression of the people's views on that subject. Our legislators have done much, in our name, that may well lay us open to the charges of National greed and bad faith; they have done much, by their advocacy of an unjust and aggressive policy toward other nations, with which we are at peace, to bring us, as a nation, into disrepute with right-minded people everywhere; but while the cause of right and justice finds such vigorous and able defense in the press as it has recently found in the editorials of THE TIMES on the Hawaiian question, there is room for hope that reason, good faith, and justice may once more rule in our National councils. CITIZEN.

New York, Aug. 5, 1897.

CHLOROFORM AND BURGLARY.

Discussion in a Medical Journal of the Possibility of Narcotizing Sleeping Persons.

From The British Medical Journal.

A curious story is reported in the lay press which involves an important medico-legal question. Some burglars are stated to have entered a dwelling house at Clayton-le-Moors, Accrington, and to have chloroformed the inhabitants as a preliminary measure to successfully looting the house. The alleged victims of this outrage were a grown-up son of the householder, two adult daughters, and two young children. The burglars first entered the room in which the girls and children were sleeping, chloroformed them all without disturbing their slumbers, then went to the room of the youth, and dealt with him in the same way. In the morning the young man awakened and complained of "feeling very ill," while his sisters did not awaken until recalled to mundane existence through the efforts of a medical man. All professed they did not know anything about the burglars. It is not our business to discuss the inherent improbability of the story. Whether five persons could be reduced to anaesthetic sleep by burglars using chloroform in such a way as not to disturb their usual slumbers is the matter which interests the profession.

Dolbean tested the possibility of chloroforming sleeping persons, and found that, even using the greatest care, he only succeeded in ten cases out of twenty-nine; so that even under the most favorable conditions Dolbean succeeded in chloroforming without awakening the patient in about 33 per cent. of the cases Cluness succeeded with two children, and generally it is admitted that young persons are more easily chloroformed during sleep than adults. In the well-known case of Richard Smith, who was found in bed murdered while his wife slept beside him, the woman's defense was that she had been drugged with chloroform, and was not a participes criminis. Quimby's evidence in support of this plea was that he had succeeded in three experiments in producing chloroform narcosis during natural sleep—in one adult and two children. In the early days of the use of chloroform, great fears were entertained lest the drug should become an important item in the armamentarium of every criminal who aspired to distinction in his calling; but, as was pointed out by Snow and others, chloroform-giving involves too much skill and expertness if a satisfactory result is to be obtained for its use to be possible for the purposes of crime. In the case before us it seems incredible that several persons in one room could be severally chloroformed without disturbance of their own or their neighbor's slumbers, and, further, that the narcosis could be so profound that in the case of the girls it should persist for hours after the administration had been discontinued, and, finally, require medical aid before it could be overcome. Maury, in his evidence, given in 1871, before the court at New Bloomfield, Perry County, Penn., said he had tried to chloroform six persons during their sleep, and all had resisted. The bulk of experience goes to show that, except in the case of infants, it is most exceptional to succeed in chloroforming persons without awakening them from sleep.

Not a Democrat.

From The La Crosse (Wis.) Chronicle, (Dem.)

Fred White of Iowa is more frank than some of his sort. Though running for Governor on a ticket called Democratic, he says he is not a Democrat. It has been plain to see for some time that the men who are for "16 to 1" are no longer Democrats. They are "Pops," or Socialists, and if it was not for the mechanical advantage of using the Democratic name and organization, most of them would renounce Democracy as Mr. White does. The men who have been brought up in Democratic teachings need only to watch the platforms and the utterances of these new prophets to see how utterly they deny Democratic doctrine. There can be no desire on the part of any real Democrat to masquerade in such political motley.

NUGGETS.

Free Silver.

If silver gets much lower it will be free.—Chicago Journal.

Tends to Obliquity.

Living in straightened circumstances is the cause of many a man going crooked.—Savannah (Ga.) Press.

Making Light of It.

If you don't learn to laugh at trouble, you will not have anything to laugh at when you are old.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Good Things to Raise.

It seems rather paradoxical to say that the raising of things that nobody wants is a sign of agricultural prosperity, but the truth of the remark is demonstrated whenever a farmer raises a mortgage from his farm.—Rochester Democrat.

Surely Not.

"I don't see why you should feel so badly over my refusal," said the Summer girl to her latest victim. "Why, if I married all the men who ask me at this place they'd send me to prison, and [sweetly] you wouldn't like that, now, would you?"—Philadelphia North American.

Relay Stations in Unknown Lands.

A wise London editor, discussing André's balloon expedition to the north pole, sagely observes: "Balloons may become an important adjunct to exploration. One trouble hitherto has been the loss of gas. By means of relay stations to reinforce the gas unknown countries may be explored by balloon."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE FATHERLESS.

From The Chicago Record.

First time I ever saw her was the day my mamma took
Her mamma in to work for us an' wash for us, an' cook,
An' told her that she needn't cry—she didn't mind the child,
An' said, "No one was ever by such innocents defiled."
I heard 'em, but I didn't know just what they meant that day
That our new hired girl's little girl come to our house to stay.

When papa he come home that night my mamma went an' told
Him something that I didn't hear, an' said he mustn't scold;
An' he just kind of looked at her an' kissed her, an' says he:
"If all this world was Christian as you are how good 'twould be!"
An' spoke of "Pharisees" an' "folks that cast the firstest stone,"
An' they went off an' left me in the dining room alone.

An' pretty soon I heard a sound come pattin' down the hall,
An' the hired girl's little girl come in with a little, ragged doll;
She was so pretty—pretty face, an' hair, an' pretty eyes,
That looked at me an' seemed to be just poppin' with su'prise;
An' then they kind of moistied up. "Is you ashamed," says she,
"Like all the other girls an' boys, to come an' play with me?"

I'm only ten, but goodness! how I walloped Willie Earle
For ta'nting me that night about our hired girl's little girl!
An' papa heard about it an' he scolded me, an' then
He said: "I'm glad you did it, but don't lick the kid again;
While as a human duty we should lend a helpin' hand,
We can't whip all the hypocrites that cumber up the land."

I don't know what he meant by that, but I do know that we
All think our hired girl's little girl is sweet as she can be;
An' mamma makes her nicest things, an' papa buys her toys,
An' she goes out with me to play with other girls an' boys;
An' if there's any kid wants to be licked like Willie Earle
Let him yell "Shame!" as he did at our hired girl's little girl.

PARLIAMENT'S WORK ENDED

Queen Prorogued the Houses in a Speech Reviewing the Events of the Session.

TREATY WITH KING MENELEK

Satisfactory Adjustment of the Matters in Controversy Between Greece and Turkey Predicted—Closer Relations with the Colonies.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Parliament was prorogued until Oct. 23. The proceedings terminated at 3:15 P. M.

The House of Commons met to-day at 10 in the morning and passed the third reading of the Appropriation bill, which was then forwarded to the House of Lords, where it passed all stages. Both houses then suspended business until 2:30 P. M., when the Queen's speech proroguing Parliament was read. It was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"At the close of the session, during which there has been disturbance and conflict in Europe, I am glad to be able to inform you that the cordiality of my relations with foreign powers remains unchanged. The united influence of the six powers signatories of the Treaty of Paris was earnestly exerted early in the year to dissuade the King of Greece from a war upon which he unhappily desired to enter. Though they failed in this endeavor, they were able to bring about an early suspension of hostilities between the two belligerents and open negotiations for peace. These proceedings are protracted and a formal treaty has not yet been signed; but there is good ground for believing that all the most important matters in controversy have been adjusted and that in return for an adequate indemnity the territory conquered by Turkey, with a slight modification of the frontier, will be restored to Greece.

"I have given notice to the King of the Belgians and the German Emperor to terminate the treaties of 1862 and 1865, whereby I am prevented from making with my colonies such fiscal arrangements within my empire as seem to me expedient.

"In consequence of the infraction by the Chinese Government of certain stipulations of the convention of 1894, a fresh convention has been concluded, establishing the frontier of Burmah and China more advantageously to my empire and opening the West River of China to European commerce.

"I have concluded a treaty of commerce and friendship with King Menelek.

"The presence of representatives of the colonies and India at the ceremonies of the celebration of the sixtieth year of my reign has contributed to the strength of the bond of union in all parts of my empire, and additional proof of the attachment of the colonies to the mother country has been furnished in the fiscal legislation of Canada and the contribution that Cape Colony, following the example of New South Australasia, has offered for our naval defense.

"The famine which, to my profound grief, has prevailed in large portions of my Indian dominions since the Autumn of last year has taxed severely the resources of that country. I gladly acknowledge the energy and self-sacrifice of my officers of all ranks, both Europeans and natives, and of the many private persons who, with untiring zeal and anxious desire to avoid offense to native feeling, have labored to save life and relieve suffering. An appeal to the sympathy of my subjects in all parts of my empire was responded to in the most generous manner, and I rejoice to learn that, owing to the satisfactory rainfall, there is every prospect that the area of distress will be very greatly diminished.

"The plague, which caused a large number of deaths, has almost disappeared. The improvement is mainly due to the energetic and judicious steps of the local Governments. Every precaution will be adopted, in view of the possibility of its recurrence; but at present there is a steady decrease both of its prevalence and fatal effects.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I am grateful for the provision to which you have assented for increasing the maritime forces of my empire.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"It has given me great pleasure to sanction the arrangements you have made for enlarging the important harbors of Dover and Gibraltar and for strengthening the military defenses of my empire. I anticipate that the facilities you have given for the practice of military manoeuvres will conduce to the greater efficiency of my army.

"The assistance your legislation has given to the support of necessitous schools will secure adequate provision for education in localities where it is most required and will, I trust, close for some time a difficult and anxious controversy.

"The measure you have passed for the compensation of workmen injured by accidents in the course of their employment will confer great benefits upon a large section of the population.

"I recognize with satisfaction the steps to facilitate the transfer of land, to protect the consumers of water in the metropolis, and to relieve the distress in the congested districts of Scotland.

"I rejoice that you have been able to provide a more efficient and more economical system for the judicial institutions of Ireland.

"I pray that the fruit of your labors may be assured by the protection and blessing of the Almighty God."

THINKS ANDREE HAS LANDED.

Dr. Nordenskiold Believes He Has Reached the North American Coast.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says the Neue Weiner Tagblatt publishes an interview with Dr. Otto Nordenskiold, the antarctic explorer, in which he expresses the opinion that Herr Andrée has already landed on the North Asiatic or North American coast, probably the latter.

ANDREE PIGEON NEAR TRIESTE?

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Gaulois says that a pigeon bearing instructions regarding Prof. Andrée's balloon expedition across the north pole has been captured at Gradisca, near Goritz, twenty-two miles from Trieste, in Austria-Hungary.

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Comment on Her Claim to the Possession of the Treaty Shore.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Morning Post, in a special article on the subject to-day, justifies Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, in treating with contempt "the monstrous claim of France to the possession of the soil of the Newfoundland treaty shore."

With reference to the report that France has attempted to enforce this claim by a French man-of-war, and by ordering a British company now working there under a concession from Newfoundland to cease working, The Post says:

"It is not likely that the Foreign Office will allow such a high-handed proceeding to pass without severe protest. Indeed, we believe a dispatch has already been sent demanding an explanation."

TENNYSON'S MEMORIAL BEACON.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Rev. George Granville Bradley, Dean of Westminster, unveiled to-day on Freshwater Downs, Isle of Wight, the Tennyson Memorial Beacon.

The beacon, which will take the place of one that has long stood there, is in the form of an Ionic cross, and is visible for miles. Its site is in the immediate vicinity of the poet's favorite walk.

Although the family preferred not to issue many invitations to the ceremony, there was a large gathering. Among those present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Whipple, Lord and Lady Tennyson, and the Hon. Lionel Hallam Tennyson, with other members of the family and many literary celebrities. The Rev. Joseph Merriman, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, pointed out that a considerable proportion of the subscriptions had come from the United States. A special interest attached to the ceremony because to-day is the anniversary of the poet's birth.

On Sunday next Bishop Whipple will preach a commemorative discourse at Freshwater at a memorial service to be held in the parish church, where the Tennysons attend.

AMERICAN CONSUL DEFAMED.

German Newspapers' Basis for Urging the Annexation of Samoa.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says:

"The Colonial Journal here brands the new American Consul at Apia as 'an unscrupulous man who considers all means justifiable to reach an end.' Such statements are not uncommon and might be ignored; but this one is used as a basis for demanding that the Government deal with Samoa as the United States has with Hawaii as the only possible means of protecting German interests."

GRAECO-TURKISH FRONTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Telegraph asserts that the frontier line upon which the powers have agreed gives the Turks possession of the height situated on the right bank of the River Salambria, west of Gunitza, and also of the defiles of Kalamakas and Xerial, thus rendering the defense of Larissa and the Salambria Valley forever impossible to the Greeks. The correspondent says that this line places Greece completely at the mercy of Turkey.

HARBOR FOR SIMON'S TOWN.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to The Times from Cape Town says the Imperial Government intends to build a harbor and graving dock at Simon's Town, at a cost of £2,500,000.

Simon's Town is a town of Cape Colony, on Simon's Bay, an inlet on the west side of False Bay, about twenty-five miles south of Cape Town. It is at the foot of Cape Mountain, and has a naval arsenal. It is the port to which ships resort for repairs.

KAISER'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The Russian newspapers are full of eulogistic articles extending a welcome to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, whose impending visit to this city will be the occasion for a round of festivities. The ships in the harbor of Cronstadt are already gay with decorations.

Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a lunch to-day in honor of Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, who has arrived here to meet the Emperor and Empress of Germany.

The Emperor and Empress left Kiel on Wednesday, and are expected to arrive in Cronstadt Roads on board the Hohenzollern to-morrow. They will be met by the Czar and Czarina, who will be on board the imperial yacht Alexander.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 6.—Among those who are booked to sail for New York on Saturday on board the American Line steamship Paris is the Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General of Canada, and her children.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—The White Star Line steamship Teutonic, which sailed from here on Wednesday, had among her passengers the Bishops of Albany, Texas, and Massachusetts, who were in attendance at the Lambeth Conference; W. A. E. Moore and Robert P. Pooley, United States Consuls at Durban and Sierra Leone, respectively, and W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb.

The Allan Line steamship Parisian, which sailed from this port for Montreal yesterday, had among her passengers Lord Lister, the famous surgeon, and President of the Royal Society; Mr. Scott Keltie, the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Bishops of Quebec and Qu'ppelle. The latter were accompanied by their wives.

THE FIGHTING IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Aug. 6.—The British Political Officer at Malakand reports that practically all the tribes joined in the late attacks on the British forces in the Chitral District. He adds that 2,700 of the enemy were killed, and that in addition many of the tribesmen were wounded. The latter are greatly disheartened, and much further resistance is not likely.

Trouble on Turko-Persian Frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Tabriz, North Persia, capital of the Province of Azerbaijan, says that serious trouble has broken out on the Turko-Persian frontier and that both Governments have dispatched troops and guns to the scene of difficulty.

French Cruisers for Crete.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says the French cruiser Linois has been ordered to Crete from Toulon and will start this (Friday) evening. The cruiser Forbin is preparing to follow.

LOTHAIRE OUT OF THE ARMY.

Belgian Officer Who Ordered the Execution of Stokes in Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Brussels says that the Government's acceptance of Major Lothaire's resignation of his commission in the army is officially announced.

A great sensation was caused in England in May of last year by the news that Major Lothaire, an officer of the Congo Free State, had illegally ordered the execution of Charles Stokes, a British trader and missionary, charged with furnishing arms and ammunition to the Arab slave traders and to the enemies of the Independent Congo State. Mr. Stokes was tried by court-martial, though he could not speak French nor Major Lothaire English. The English Government took the matter up, and Lothaire was ordered to return to Brussels to stand trial before the Belgian court. The Congo Free State admitted that the Stokes's court-martial was irregular, and paid 150,000 francs as the indemnity.

MUNDELLA'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Parliamentary bye-election to fill the vacancy in the Brightside Division of Sheffield, caused by the death on July 21 of the Hon. Anthony J. Mundella, who had represented the division since 1885, took place to-day, and resulted in a victory for the Liberal and Radical candidate, Frederick Maddison, who polled 4,289 votes, against 4,106 polled by the Conservative candidate, James Fitzalan Hope.

Mr. Maddison contested Central Hull against Sir S. King in 1892 and 1895, and was defeated on each occasion. He is a well-known labor leader, was President of the Trades' Congress in Hull, in 1886, and was for several years a member of the Hull Town Council, and President of the Hull Trade Council. He now has charge of The Railway Review, the official organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

The successful candidate is a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, and up to eight years ago spent the greater portion of his life in Hull, where he took, as he has since taken, a leading part in all labor movements. He is considered a man of excellent judgment, and is an effective writer and speaker. The defeated candidate, Mr. Hope, is a nephew of the Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster General in the present Cabinet, and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England. In 1892 he contested the Eiland Division of Yorkshire, and he stood for Pontefract in 1895.

The figures for previous elections in Brightside are: 1885—A. J. Mundella, (Liberal,) 4,616; Lord Edmund Talbot, (Conservative,) 3,382; majority, 1,234. 1886—A. J. Mundella, (Liberal,) 4,280; Lord Edmund Talbot, (Conservative,) 3,398; majority, 882. 1892—A. J. Mundella, (Liberal,) 4,938; Bargrave Deane, (Conservative,) 3,661; majority, 1,277. 1895—A. J. Mundella, re-elected unopposed.

Large Death Rate in India.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.—Considerable alarm has been caused by the official statistics of the public health just published. They show that there were 1,071 deaths here during the past week, of which 220 were deaths from cholera and eighteen were deaths from the plague. This total death rate is equal to 65.61 per 1,000, or double the normal rate.

Russia to Stop Grain Exports.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says he learns by special dispatches from Warsaw that the Russian Government intends to prohibit the export of grain this year, owing to the expected bad harvest.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster Refuses to Talk About the Bering Sea Question.

NO DANGER FROM JAPANESE

A New Exponent of Hindoo Philosophy to Lecture Here—Colonel Conkling Eager to Fight for Seth Low for Mayor.

The American Line steamer St. Louis, from Southampton, reached her wharf at the foot of Fulton Street yesterday afternoon at a little after 4 o'clock. A number of notable persons were among her passengers. Among the last to step ashore were John W. Foster and Mrs. Foster. Mr. Foster is the Commissioner sent by the President to confer with Prime Minister Lord Salisbury in regard to the Bering Sea sealkilling industry, and, if possible, to obtain a reopening of the international question relating thereto. Chang Yen Hoon, the Special Imperial Envoy to the Queen's Jubilee, was also on board, with a numerous suite. The dramatic profession was represented by Daniel Frohman, who returns to New York with a number of new English plays, by Miss Ethel Barrymore of Sir Henry Irving's London Lyceum Theatre Company, and by the Misses Abbott of London. Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Lawrence Godkin, St. de Poklenski Kozell, the newly-appointed first Secretary of the Russian Legation at Tokio, Japan; Michael Andrew, Second Secretary of the Russian Legation at Tokio; Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Nissatu, Mrs. Bryce J. Allen, Richard Harding Davis, Prof. Melvil Dewey, Judge H. W. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Grinnell, and Alfred R. Conkling were also among the passengers. In the second cabin was Peter S. McNally, the Boston newspaper man who on July 24 attempted to swim across the English Channel from Dover to Calais.

The St. Louis made fast time, coming within 1 hour 46 minutes of her record trip, which was 6 days 2 hours 24 minutes.

Mr. Foster Very Reticent.

Charles S. Hamlin, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, and who is associated with Mr. Foster in the Bering Sea matter, came on from Boston to meet the latter. He had boarded the St. Louis about noon from the revenue cutter, and at once held a hurried conversation with Mr. Foster, after which they both relapsed into silence, which they continued to maintain toward each other even after the landing at the wharf, and until Mr. Hamlin and Mr. and Mrs. Foster entered a carriage to be driven to the Waldorf. Being a special agent for the United States Government, Mr. Foster's baggage was, of course, passed through the customs inspection without hindrance, as were the three wagon loads of trunks, baskets, bandboxes, and cases belonging to Chang Yen Hoon and his suite. Nevertheless, Mr. Foster was obliged to stay by his trunks for a few minutes until the desired arrangements could be made.

Mr. Foster informed a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he could not communicate a word for publication until he had made his report to Secretary Sherman.

"When shall you make this report?" was asked.

The reply was from Mr. Hamlin. "Before many days," he said. "We go from here to the Waldorf, where we shall hold a consultation this evening. We shall take the midnight train for Washington."

Mr. Foster received a large package of letters from the mail boat in the lower bay. Among the letters was one bearing the stamp of the State Department. It contained two pages and a half of typewritten matter. Its contents seemed to disturb Mr. Foster. It is also known that until his interview with Mr. Foster, Mr. Hamlin had no intention of leaving New York for several days.

"It is understood here, Mr. Foster," said the reporter, "that you arranged for the holding of a conference as to the seal question this Fall, but that the English papers were in doubt as to whether you had authority to treat with Lord Salisbury, or whether it rested with the American Ambassador to St. James's. Is it true that you authorized the publication of a statement that you were only an adviser to the embassy in this respect?"

Mr. Foster replied that he did not care to discuss "points of diplomatic etiquette."

Will Not Answer Mr. Elliott.

The reporter showed Mr. Foster some newspaper clippings containing Mr. Henry W. Elliott's recent strictures upon him. Mr. Elliott accused Mr. Foster of having bungled the Bering Sea matter while Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, and denounced him as utterly ignorant of the facts and salient features of the controversy and as having caused the defeat of the United States at the Paris convention in 1893. Mr. Foster glanced over the clippings, and at first declined to discuss them.

"Those letters," he said finally, "amount to nothing beyond a personal and acrimonious attack. The people in Washington know the truth of the matter and are well acquainted with the animus that actuates him. They know what his status is and they know what mine is."

"Is it true Mr. Foster," the reporter asked, "that you bring with you a severe criticism of the report of the British Government issued through Prof. D'Arcy Thompson, by J. H. Leiber, the expert on sealing of the American Commercial Company?"

"I won't discuss any question relative to the Bering Sea matter."

Mr. Foster was not quite so reserved about the Japan-Hawaiian question. He said that he did not believe that Japan would offer armed opposition to the annexation of the island. "It is only natural," the Commissioner added, "that Japan should feel some concern in the matter, as she has about 25,000 of her people in the island. But, really I have no doubt that the affair will be amicably adjusted."

Mr. Foster was asked whether he had not told a passenger on the St. Louis that he had every expectation of reopening the whole of the seal question at the Autumn conference in Washington.

"I refuse to deny or affirm that statement," said the Commissioner.

Possibly because there were so many diplomatists among the St. Louis's passengers, or because all of the passengers came prepared for the inconveniences of the new law, United States Surveyor Daniel E. Dowling and his corps of inspectors had little trouble with the baggage that arrived. The duties collected, Mr. Dowling said, were between $2,000 and $3,000.

Mr. Conkling for Seth Low.

Mr. Alfred R. Conkling, ex-Assemblyman and ex-Alderman, who returns to New York "to take off his coat," as he expressed it, "and work for Mr. Seth Low for the Mayoralty of Greater New York," had to pay $206 on dutiable household effects.

"Never had less trouble," said Mr. Conkling as he closed his check book. "I don't complain, not even though I had to pay $6 duty on that old baby carriage over there, which was more than two-thirds worn out."

"What do you think of the prospects of Mr. Low's candidacy, in view of the suggestion of deals on the part of the Plattites and the Citizens' Union?"

"The talk about deals is nonsense, and the delay is only caused by the wish to give Mr. Low a tremendous indorsement. Why, there isn't a Republican in the whole greater city who has egotism and vanity enough to stand against Seth Low."

A young Hindoo named Swâmi Abbedânanda was among the passengers. He is apparently well educated and comes to New York to lecture on Hindoo philosophy—the Vedanta and the Rig Vedas. He is a black-haired, black-skinned young man, dressed in the most approved London style, and speaking with a slight Oriental accent. He said:

"I was educated in the native schools of India and in the English colleges there. I have lectured in London on the higher philosophy of the Hindus, and I come to New York on the invitation of several prominent persons whose names, however, I may not reveal. After a while I expect to go to Boston."

Mr. Swami will stay at 19 West Thirty-eighth Street while in town.

Mr. Robert M. Grinnell would not express himself one way or another regarding the new tariff law, and quickly paid $30 or $40 on dutiable household effects without protest.

Peter S. McNally said, when asked concerning his perilous attempt to swim across the English Channel, "Yes, I failed to accomplish the feat, but only about three miles, when I was dragged out of the water half crazed off Calais. I don't believe the story that Capt. Webb swam across the channel in 1876. I don't believe that the man lives or ever has lived who can do it. When I entered the water the temperature was 62°, and when I was taken out it was 51°. That makes a big difference. I was well treated over there. No, I shall make no further attempt. The thing can't be done, I tell you."

CHANG YEN HOON RECEIVED.

His Countrymen, Brilliantly Clad, Welcome the Chinese Ambassador.

About twenty high-class Chinamen in brilliantly colored silk petticoats and satin jackets accompanied the Chinese officials to the American Line wharf at the foot of Fulton Street yesterday afternoon to pay their respects to the special Imperial Ambassador Chang Yen Hoon, who did the honors of their country and sovereign at Queen Victoria's Jubilee. Mr. Chang was a passenger on the St. Louis.

The Reception Committee consisted of the Chinese Minister in Washington, Wu Ting-Fang, and his Secretaries, Messrs. Chow, Young, and Lee. The Consul in New York, Mr. Ching Pao Hsi, was also there with the Vice Consul, Mr. Lee Wing, together with about a dozen prominent New York Chinese merchants.

When the St. Louis arrived the Chinamen went on board and were officially received by Mr. Chang Yen Hoon and his numerous attaches and secretaries. In the Ambassador's suite were Mr. Li, nephew of Li Hung Chang; Mr. Koo, first Secretary of the Ambassador, and Dr. Tsao, the Ambassador's physician.

Five closed carriages conveyed the visitors and their friends to the Waldorf, and the baggage was carried in as many wagons.

The Ambassador will sail for China from Vancouver on the 23d and will leave here on the 20th. Between now and then he will take holiday, except for an official visit to the Ambassador at Washington. He may make this to-day or to-morrow. If he does not go to Washington to-day he will probably spend the evening with his old friend ex-Inspector George W. Dilks. He also intends to go to Coney Island and dine there with Mr. Dilks's family. A trip to the Island was one of his favorite treats during his former residence here, and he is anxious to repeat the experience.

While in England Mr. Chang was decorated with the Crosses of St. Michael and St. George.

"ALMOST FOURTEEN."

Editor Kent Arrested for Republishing the Book in His Newspaper.

The arrest of Albert F. Kent, editor of The Newburyport Item, at Newburyport, Mass., on the charge of publishing alleged improper matter, created comment among publishers in this city. The specific charge upon which Mr. Kent is to be prosecuted is the publication, in serial form, of a book called "Almost Fourteen," by M. A. Warren, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. of this city.

Mr. Kent was arrested at the instance of the New England Watch and Ward Society, an organization formed for the protection of morals in the community. He claimed that he had merely made extracts from a reputable book published by a reputable firm. Mr. Kent was placed under $800 bail to answer next Thursday.

Frank H. Dodd said: "There is absolutely nothing immoral or immodest in the book. It is merely designed to impart information to young men and women concerning a matter that inevitably enter into their lives, and is virtually a moral guide.

"When Mr. Warren, who is a school teacher, first offered us his work we were rather loath at accept it, but after consulting a prominent divine and submitting it to him for judgment, we were convinced that the book was worthy of publication."

MR. FROHMAN'S PLANS.

He Has Some Promising Plays and Has Engaged New People.

Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, who arrived from England on the St. Louis, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that he had a number of excellent plays for the coming season at the Lyceum.

Miss Ethel Barrymore, who was also a passenger on the St. Louis, makes a flying visit to this country. She will return to England on the Paris, sailing next week, and is engaged to play in Sir Henry Irving's new tragedy, "Peter the Great," written by his son, which will shortly be produced at the Lyceum in London. In regard to her reported engagement with the Duke of Manchester, she said:

"I am very well acquainted with his Grace, and also know his mother. Mr. Gillette and I were invited to dine at their place; we accepted, and that's all there is to the engagement story. Mr. Gillette, by the way, is in grand good health."

Mr. Frohman said: "After Mr. Sothern's season, Mr. Pinero's society comedy, 'The Princess and the Butterfly,' will usher in my stock company. In this play Miss Mannering and Mr. Hackett will appear, together with Miss Julie Opp, the American girl who succeeded so well at St. James's Theatre last Winter. Then a new play by Henry Arthur Jones, called 'The Trifler,' will be produced. We have also a new play by the author of 'Liberty Hall,' and one by Messrs. Hope and Rose, on the plot of Anthony Hope's novel, 'The Heart of the Princess Osra,' and another play written by Edward Rose himself. Jerome K. Jerome is putting the finishing touches to a new comedy for the Lyceum. We shall also present an original comedy by Louis N. Parker, entitled 'The Happy Life.'"

Mr. Frohman leaves town at once for Chicago to begin rehearsals with the Lyceum stock company, which is on a tour. He will return for the production of "Change Alley," with E. A. Sothern, at the Lyceum Theatre, which takes place the first week in September.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal begin their season at Hoboken Sept. 3 under the management of Julian Magnus.

M. W. Hanley will give copyright performances of H. A. Du Souchet's comedy, "My Wife's Step-Husband," in Philadelphia and London, England, Sept. 27.

Elizabeth Marbury, who is now in Berlin, will return shortly to New York. While abroad she has visited every large European capital, from Stockholm to Rome.

Eleanore Duse, who is at present in Switzerland, writes that her Paris success has changed all her theatrical plans. She will play at Russels in November. If she comes to America, it will not be until March

Thomas W. Ryley, manager of the late Emily Bancker, will have charge this season of Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" company. A new set of scenery has been made for this production. The company will begin its tour Aug. 16.

Sousa has engaged for his soloists at Manhattan Beach on Saturday and Sunday, Bertha Waltzinger, the operatic singer, and Thomas McQueen, the tenor. Sousa has also arranged to play selections from the English operatic success "La Poupée" tomorrow evening. Next week he will introduce the works of several new composers, and the programme will also afford opportunities for solos by his principal performers on the trombone, cornet, and bassoon.

Killed Himself in a Bathtub.

The janitor of the flats at 119 East Eighty-third Street yesterday found Samuel Kessner, twenty-nine years old, one of the tenants, dead in a bathtub. Kessner still had a bottle which had contained poison in his hand, and all the gas jets were turned on. He was married June 5, and his wife is spending the Summer in the mountains. He kept a hat store in Fourth Street, near Broadway, was unable to pay his business debts, and had frequently talked of suicide. He had been dead several hours when found.

Goose War in Guttenberg.

The members of the Guttenberg Council have started a war on the owners of geese in that town. They hold that the place is so overrun with the creatures that they have become a public nuisance, and have decided to issue a proclamation bringing geese under the "animals running at large" act, and empowering the pound keeper of that town to "pound" all geese running at large.

Found Bank Books in the Street.

John Heis yesterday picked up a package of valuable papers and two bank books in West Fortieth Street. He turned the find over to the police, who learned that the owner was H. A. Chapman of 250 West Forty-third Street.

Must Pay Taxes in 1899.

"New Yorker"—In order to make the system uniform, Brooklyn will pay no taxes in 1898, but beginning in 1899 that borough will pay in conformity with the system at present prevailing in New York.

DAY OF FALLS IN JERSEY.

Six Persons Fell Killing Distances—Fatal Injuries Were Not Received in Any One Instance.

Yesterday was a day of falls and some escapes that were little short of miraculous in Hudson County.

August Meisegers, twenty-one years old, of Bergen, near Fairmount Avenue, Jersey City, while employed in painting the roof of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, in Henderson Street, fell from the rear end of the roof into an adjoining yard. The distance was fifty feet. He was injured internally, but will recover. He was taken to his home.

Richard McDonald and William McDonald, his son, of 215 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, were painting the house 229 Van Horn Street. The rope supporting the scaffold on which they were at work broke and they were thrown to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Young McDonald fell on a metal ash can standing on the walk. The right leg was broken, and he suffered severe internal injuries. The father escaped with a cut on his head and a bruised back. They were taken home.

Frank Ehlen, sixteen years old, of 84 Chestnut Avenue, Jersey City Heights, undertook to reach the meadows by climbing down the rocks at the Harrison estate on Newark Avenue. He slipped and fell twenty feet to the meadows, breaking his right leg. He was taken to Christ Hospital.

Mrs. Bertha Kummel of 405 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, while cleaning windows on the fourth floor of the residence of Mrs. Henry Klinge, 801 Washington Street, lost her balance and fell to the ground, a distance of nearly forty feet. She escaped with a broken leg and slight internal injuries.

Otto Klerkessel, a carpenter of Liberty Street, West Hoboken, while at work on a house in Spring Street, fell from the scaffold, which was forty feet from the ground. The only injury he received was a dislocation of the right shouder.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

To be Studied and Reported Upon by a Special Commission Soon to be Named.

Following up the work of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention held in January, 1897, the Executive Committee, of which Mr. H. H. Hanna is Chairman, has been called to meet next week at Chicago to proceed, as directed by the convention, to appoint a commission to study the currency question from all points and present a report.

The committee was directed to secure, if possible, the enactment of a law by Congress authorizing the President to make such appointment at the extra session. Congress having failed at the extra session, the committee is now, of course, under direction to make the appointment of a commission. It is perhaps somewhat unfortunate that time should have been lost in making the appointment, but, on the other hand, the large crops, the improvement in general business conditions, the advance in wheat, the decline in silver, and the large gold discoveries in Alaska, which have taken a strong hold upon the public fancy, have probably already to some extent, and will to a greater extent, incline the mind of the thoughtful and far-sighted business man to take hold vigorously now with this non-partisan organization of business men and give hearty support to an effort to put the currency legislation of the country on a rational and scientific basis. Therefore the committee expects to have much moral assistance in the beginning, as well as the pecuniary support which may be necessary, to enable the commission to do its work thoroughly and well.

The members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the Chairman, are M. L. Crawford, Dallas, Texas; W. B. Dean, St. Paul, Minn.; J. W. Fries, Salem, N. C.; J. F. Hanson, Macon Ga.; C. C. Harrison, Philadelphia, Penn.; Rowland Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; J. P. Irish, Oakland, Cal.; H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Mitchell, Chicago, Ill.; A. E. Orr, New York, N. Y.; George Peabody Peabody, Salem, Mass.; T. C. Power, Helena, Montana; E. O. Stanard, St. Louis, Mo., and A. E. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.

The committee will proceed, it is understood, with great care to have a commission constituted of men who represent no man with any axe to grind—men in hearty and complete sympathy with the masses of the people, who will make a careful and unprejudiced study of the question, hoping to arrive at conclusions which will enable them to submit a report with general unanimity in the early Winter, so that Congress may have it and may have in connection with it the definite expressions of the opinion regarding it of the business men throughout the country.

It is supposed to enable Congress, as the representatives of the people, to know what the public sentiment really is on this much-debated question, as to which definite opinions have not been affirmed by business men generally.

ONE GOAT'S APPETITE.

Remarkable Events that Occurred in the Barroom and Basement of a Bowery Hotel.

John Bowers, who has charge of a ticket box on the Brooklyn Bridge, called upon his friend Patrick H. Martin, who keeps the Martin House, at 121 Bowery, one day last week and asked him to take charge of his little boy's goat while the family were away in the country. They are old friends, and Mr. Martin readily consented. But if Mr. Bowers, upon his return, does not satisfy the claims of a barkeeper, an angry Chinaman, and Mr. Martin himself for indemnity, the friendship is likely to end right there.

So far as heard from the claims against the goat or the goat's owner are as follows:

P. H. Martin:

Four editions of free lunch	$6.25
Two bar towels	.60
One pool-table pocket	.50
The Barkeeper:	
One new bar coat	2.00
The Chinaman:	
Three pink shirts	4.50
One pair of half hose	2.00
Three pounds of starch	.30
Unnumbered collars and cuffs	3.20
Broken starch bowls	1.75
Glass door broken	2.00
Total	$34.10

"Mr. Bowers asked me to take charge of that animal," said Mr. Martin, after chasing the goat away from a green pool table cloth with a broom, "and I consented. But say, I've had the worst experience of my life ever since. The very first day he was here he ate up all the free lunch twice.

"They all had the laugh on me then, especially the barkeeper, but he stopped laughing the next day. You see, he had just got a brand-new linen coat and had laid it back of the bar until he had time to put it on. He forgot about it then, until some one yelled out for him to look for his coat. He jumped, and I'll be shot if that goat hadn't got away with all of the coat but one sleeve and a lapel. He appeared to like it, too.

"Then I had a place rigged up for him down in the basement."

Mr. Martin's basement is partly occupied by Lung Chong, a thrifty laundryman, and his help. Between the rear of the basement where the goat was and the laundry is a glass door which is not very strong. That night the Chinaman went to a blow-out in Mott Street.

"When I got here the next morning," said Mr. Martin, "I found a Chinese delegation waiting for me. I didn't know what they were driving at until they showed me the goat tied up with about forty yards of clothesline. Then they talked about 'plink shirtee,' 'clolly and cluff' and the 'poun' starch,' and shook their fists and looked at the goat. That blooming goat had broken into that laundry and eaten up everything in sight, and to crown it all had gone to sleep on a pile of dried clothes. They want me to pay for the things, but I tell Chong to wait until Bowers gets back, and then he'll either be paid for the clothes or get the goat. But," concluded Mr. Martin meditatively, "that don't seem to suit him exactly."

That is the present stage of this goat matter. In the meantime the cause of the trouble is becoming very fat, but, alas! he is tied every night to an iron post.

Hofker—Lesser.

At the Red Cross Hospital, 233 West One Hundredth Street, Dr. A. Monroe Lesser, chief surgeon, and Miss Bettina Hofker, sister in chief, were married by Rev. Dr. McNicholl of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The wedding ceremony was very simple and followed a meeting of the Board of Trustees. The President of the board, William T. Wardwell, gave away the bride, into whose purse the bridegroom, following an old Manx custom, dropped a coin after the ceremony. Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Dr. George C. Shrady, Mrs. I. Lyon Gardiner, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Barton were among the guests.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Eliza Tully Maginnis.

Mrs. Eliza Tully Maginnis, daughter of the late Oramel Whittlesey, died at her home in Salem, New London County, Conn., Aug. 4. She had been an invalid for many years. Born in Salem Oct. 8, 1826, she at an early age became a proficient instructor of music and assisted her father in the management of Music Vale Seminary, which he founded and which attained a remarkable celebrity throughout the United States. It was the first normal academy of music in the country, and its pupils became teachers of repute. Mr. Whittlesey was a public-spirited citizen, and was prominent in the affairs of Eastern Connecticut before the war. The daughter married J. T. Maginnis, a son of Edward Maginnis, a pioneer leather merchant in the "Swamp," this city. Her husband was among the first to respond to the call for volunteers in 1861. While he, as Lieutenant of Company E, Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteers, was fighting at the front, she, an ardent patriot, was active at home in ways in which women could best serve the cause of the Union. Her husband was killed in battle at Piedmont, Va., in 1864.

Mrs. Maginnis had a large circle of friends and enjoyed a reputation for clever correspondence. She took great interest in local reminiscences and genealogy, and was frequently called upon to contribute to works of family record and State history. In her Salem home she had preserved a valuable collection of heirlooms, and at the Groton centennial celebration she was one of the largest individual contributors to the loan exhibition.

She leaves a daughter, Mrs. T. Hunt Sterry of Brooklyn, and a grandchild, Miss Maconda Fillmore of Buffalo. Two sisters survive her. They are Mrs. Sarah V. Pratt of Kansas City and Miss K. B. Whittlesey. Charlotte Maconda, the soprano, is a niece, and Bela Lyon Pratt, the sculptor, is a nephew of Mrs. Maginnis. The interment was at Moss Wood Glen Cemetery, in Salem.

John Ambrose Deady.

John Ambrose Deady of 59 Wall Street, a well-known lawyer, died yesterday morning at the Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass. He suffered from cirrhosis of the liver, and had been ill for eight months, but gave up professional work only about five weeks ago. He had been the senior member of the firm of Goodrich, Deady & Goodrich since the retirement of Justice William W. Goodrich on becoming President of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Department.

Mr. Deady was born in this city Sept. 26, 1844. He was graduated at Amherst in 1864 and taught for two years in the House of Refuge on Randall's Island. In the meantime he was studying law, and he was graduated at Columbia Law School in 1868, admitted to the bar, and at once entered the law office of Mr. Goodrich. He devoted his attention chiefly to practice in the Admiralty and Surrogates' Courts. He was engaged in the Haskin and Ivison will cases, recently tried before the Surrogate. He acted as referee in many law suits, and had an unusually wide acquaintance among members of the bar, with whom he was extremely popular. He had an engaging personality and great kindness of heart.

He was President of the Harlem Club for two years and a member of the Manhattan, Harlem Democratic, and Players' Clubs and the Amherst College Alumni Association. In 1894 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was never married. A brother of Mr. Deady lives in this city, and his father is a resident of Springfield, Mass. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Lewis Beach Eddy.

Lewis Beach Eddy, well known as a business man in this city and throughout the West, died at his home, 8 Commerce Street, Thursday night. He was the son of Joseph A. Eddy, one of the pioneer merchants of St. Louis, and the nephew of Dr. Worcester Beach of this city.

He was born in St. Louis, but moved to New York fifteen years ago. While in the West he was engaged in zinc mining at Carondelet, Mo., and in coal mining at Kingston, Ill. His business here was that of a promoter. Five years ago he organized the Cracker Trust, and he was successful in a number of similar enterpr

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

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FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, Aug. 2, 1897.

To Holders of the above Certificates:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' agreement dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on August 16, 1897, of five per cent. (5%) on account of the principal of the above certificates, upon presentation thereof and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of certificate holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the certificates on August 16, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE and the Debenture Bonds of the American Publishers' Corporation:

The American Publishers' Corporation having been placed in Receivers' hands, the undersigned, acting at the suggestion of large holders of its bonds, and with a view of securing a combination for the protection of their interests, respectfully request all holders of the first mortgage or debenture bonds of the corporation to send us their names and addresses, with a statement of their holdings.

New York, Aug. 3, 1897.

JAMES G. CANNON,
14 Nassau St.
G. G. WILLIAMS,
270 Broadway.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
247 Broadway.

PUBLICATION BY THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK of unclaimed deposits, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892.
May 24th, 1892. Estate of Edward Swift..$83.06

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.:

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier of the Eleventh Ward Bank, in New York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the facts of his knowledge and belief. CHAS. E. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 30th day of July, 1897.
JOE W. SWAINE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
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STOCKS AND BONDS.

LEHIGH VALLEY
& Philadelphia Securities
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E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

TO MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT LIFE POLICY Holders: A meeting of those desirous of the opportunity of reinsuring in a body, will be held each afternoon of the present week at 3 o'clock at the office of A. Edward Woodruff, Attorney, Equitable Building, New York, to complete list of those eligible. No charge for registering, and thereafter acceptance of terms of reinsurance entirely optional. WM. M. DOUTH, New York; FRED KRAEMER, New York; GEO. F. BROWN, Plainfield, N. J., Committee

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Another day in which over half a million shares of stock have been traded in. Another day in which raids against values have been ineffective. Another day in which better business conditions throughout the country have been reflected.

***

Many stocks advanced yesterday more than 1 per cent.

Leather preferred jumped 2 points—tariff and short interest.

Tennessee Coal rose over 1 point—Southern iron trade booming.

Pullman Palace Car advanced 4 points—appreciation of progressive management.

Susquehanna and Western preferred rose—important developments impending.

New York Central about 2 points advanced—foreign buying.

Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island and Chicago Great Western, all buoyant—unprecedented Western prosperity.

Manhattan Elevated over 4 points up—an unwieldy short interest cornered.

The whole market was strong; almost every stock advanced; the few that hesitated, the few that went down, were of insignificant consequence.

***

People having trouble to find reasons for the current stock market improvement need guardians. In one single fact—in the record of railway earnings—is ample warrant, not merely for the improvement which has taken place, but for advances to come much larger than any yet scored.

***

Sixty important railroads of the country had, up to a late hour last night, presented their reports of earnings for the month of July. In July, 1896, they earned $23,030,421, against $24,419,326 for July this year, an increase of $1,388,905, equal to a gain of over 6 per cent. This is an inspiriting showing, and the significance of it is far reaching.

The record is so consequential that (thanks to the courtesy of The Commercial and Financial Chronicle) we present herewith the tables which the The Chronicle will issue to-day. These reports include official data received at The Chronicle office up to a late hour last night. And here (for the final week of July) is the phenomenal record:

	1897.	Incr'e.	Decre'e.
Fourth Week of July.			
Ala. Gt. Southern...	$45,749	$4,911	.....
Ann Arbor	35,637	3,020	.....
Atlantic & Danville..	11,162	563	.....
Balt. & O. Southwest.	194,252	35,694	.....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	109,902	5,829	.....
Canadian Pacific	667,000	65,000	.....
Central of Georgia...	116,924	.....	2,623
Chesapeake & Ohio...	356,475	69,649	.....
Chi. & East. Illinois.	89,098	.....	10,950
Chicago. & Great W.	140,575	20,151	.....
Chi., Ind. & Louis...	99,140	21,875	.....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	903,058	92,188	.....
Denver & Rio Grande.	221,400	19,800	.....
Evans. & Indianapolis.	9,991	1,757	.....
Evansville & Rich...	2,911	.....	2,339
Evansville & Terra H.	34,197	5,145	.....
Georgia & Alabama...	20,749	1,387	.....
International & Gt. N.	70,528	.....	7,128
Iowa Central	42,669	5,503	.....
Kanawha & Mich...	17,063	5,136	.....
K. C., Pittsb. & Gulf.	83,272	58,453	.....
K. City Clin & Ber....	16,190	3,183	.....
Kansas City & O....	5,102	2,251	.....
Lake Erie & Western.	98,792	12,699	.....
Louis., Ev. & St. L.	46,629	4,762	.....
Louisville & Nashville.	626,435	108,139	.....
Mexican Central	305,652	17,230	.....
Mexican National ...	153,689	19,590	.....
Minn. & St. Louis...	50,721	2,733	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas...	313,745	29,583	.....
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	751,000	42,000	.....
Central Branch	47,000	16,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West..	140,237	7,958	.....
Ohio River	29,835	.....	133
Peo., Dec. & Ev....	29,509	5,913	.....
Pitts. & Western....	90,986	.....	1,589
Rio Grande Southern.	16,043	.....	2,365
St. L. & Gd. Island..	25,900	6,000	.....
St. Louis Southwest..	115,000	2,200	.....
Southern Railway	476,373	30,853	.....
Texas & Pacific	167,426	23,539	.....
Tol., & Ohio Central.	32,894	.....	6,179
T., St. L. & K. C....	62,339	3,614	.....
Wabash	353,629	11,980	.....
Wheeling & L. E....	24,058	.....	13,979
Wisconsin Central ...	130,931	.....	9,748
Total (46 roads)..	7,346,867	768,733	57,093
Net inc. (10.73 p. c.)	.....	711,700	.....

***

Increases in railway earnings are only beginning to increase.

Crops have only begun to move.

West-bound traffic, insignificant now, will grow into tremendous consequence from this time forward.

Warrant enough there is for such a market as Wall Street yesterday enjoyed.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. pf...	½	Nat. Linseed Oil....	½
Can. Pacific	½	N. J. Central.....	1
C., B. & Q.....	1⅛	N. Y. Central.....	1⅛
Chicago Gas West.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	
C., M. & St. P....	½	2d pf	½
Chicago & North' pf.	2	N. Y., S. & W.....	½
C., R. I. & Pacific...	¾	N. Y., S. & W. pf..	1
Consol. Gas	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	¼
Des M. & Ft. D....	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Detroit Gas	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛
D., S. S. & A.....	⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾
D., S. S. & A. pf...	1½	Pullman Car	4
Ed. El. Ill. of Brook.	⅝	Reading	⅝
Erie 2d pf.....	1½	Reading 2d pf.....	⅝
Flint. & P. M. pf...	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st...	1½
H. B. Claflin Co....	3	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Illinois Central	2⅜	St. L. & Southwest....	½
Illinois Steel	4	St. L. Southwest. pf.	⅞
Iowa Central pf....	1	St. P., M. & M....	8
Laclede Gas	1	Southern Pacific	2½
Laclede Gas pf....	6½	Southern Ry. pf....	½
L. E. & West. pf...	½	Stand. R. & T....	½
Manhattan	4¼	Tenn. C. & I.....	1½
Met. Traction	2	Union Pacific	½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Leather.....	⅔
Minn. Iron	3	U. S. Leather pf...	2
Nat. Lead pf.....	¾	U. S. Rubber.....	1
N. Y. & E. R. Gas		U. S. Rubber pf....	1½
pf	1¼	Western Union	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf..	½	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref.....	1⅛	Col. Fuel & Iron....	1½
Am. Sug. R. pf....	½	Nat. Starch 1st pf...	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas..	⅛
Can. Southern	⅝	St. P. & Omaha pf..	5

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s...	1	O. Imp. con., 1st in.	
Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s...	1¼	paid	1¼
Con. Gas Chi. 1st..	1	St. L. & S. F. gen.	
D., M. & M. l. g....	1¼	6s	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st..	1¼	St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1⅞
Kan. Pac. con., t. r..	1	St. L. South. 2d....	1⅞
Laclede Gas 1st....	1½	Seaside & B. B. 1st.	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	2	Tenn. C. & I. 1st,	
O. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	1	Birm	2
Or. Imp. 1st, t. r...	1	Wabash 2d	1½
Peo. & East. 1st....	1½	Wis. Central inc....	3

Bonds Declined.

C., H. V. & T. 5s, t. r	1	Detroit Gas Co. 5s...	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅞@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $124,172,514; balances, $6,931,844; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $529,839.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 13-16 per cent. for short and ⅞ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were ½c lower, at $4.86 for six days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.84⅞@$4.85 for sixty-day bills, $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par to 5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Comercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@25c discount.

***

The call money market showed firmness yesterday, many loans being made at 1¼ per cent. The rate of 1 per cent., however, still prevailed. Small amounts were loaned at 1½ per cent. Commercial paper was in somewhat better demand, and the supply of choice bills was better than for some time. Time money was unchanged. Business in that department, however, is much better than of late, due, probably, to the increased speculation in Wall Street.

IS MANHATTAN CORNERED?

Wall Street heard sensational reports after yesterday's stock market closed.

It is believed that Manhattan Elevated stock is practically cornered.

Mr. Russell Sage is credited with having lured bear speculators into a trap. It is stated that Mr. Sage has been lending 30,000 shares of Manhattan stock to speculators who went short of it largely because Mr. Sage was publicly expressing worries over the bad business of the company and the sad prospects for it in the stock market. These traders imagined they were on the same side of the market with Mr. Sage, and they borrowed their short stock so readily that they couldn't doubt that Mr. Sage and Mr. George Gould were liquidating.

Surprise overtook them on Thursday, when Stock Exchange representatives of Mr. Sage called on them to return 15,000 of the 30,000 shares they were borrowing—not knowing (how strange!) that the man they were borrowing it of was the venerable Mr. Sage himself.

On Thursday night representatives of one bear account begged Mr. Sage to let them have 10,000 shares of Manhattan at private sale. On the Stock Exchange Manhattan had closed at 95. Mr. Sage was offered 100 for the 10,000 shares. He smiled, but coudn't entertain the proposition. He advised his callers to go into the open market and buy what they wanted. Apparently they began yesterday afternoon very much in earnest. Purchases of 2,000 shares lifted the price five points. Mr. Sage said he had not a single share of stock to sell. Because he was bearish last April is not a sufficient reason, he said, why he should be bearish now.

During yesterday other brokers representing other short interests than those which appealed to him on Thursday night were also applying to Mr. Sage for private settlements.

Mr. Sage is himself authority for this. Further, Mr. Sage himself was authority for the statement that the entire 30,000 shares of stock which he and his colleagues (one of them said to be Mr. William C. Whitney) are lending must be returned forthwith under the Stock Exchange rules, which he has followed in making his demands.

EUROPE WILL BUY AGAIN.

Mr. Reginald H. Ward of the Stock Exchange house of Clark, Ward & Co. talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding stock market conditions and prospects. Mr. Ward is an enthusiastic bull and a firm believer in the coming of great prosperity for the United States in general and for Wall Street in particular. Mr. Ward said:

"In no sense is this an artificial market. There has been manipulation, it is true; there is manipulation in all markets. People have taken up their specialties and advanced their prices as they do in every bull market—why shouldn't they? But as to the market being an artificial one, I can see no reason to believe that.

"The stock market has advanced during the past several weeks simply on account of a growing appreciation of the improved conditions that are now influencing general business, and consequently giving greater intrinsic worth to securities. People are beginning to understand that the country is entering upon what will develop into one of its most prosperous eras. There can be no doubt about the future of business. Everything points to a steady growth and expansion. There is every reason for people to feel confident of the future.

"In addition to the generally recognized factors in the situation—our large crops and the heavy foreign demand for them which now seems altogether probable—the fact that our railroads are in better condition than for years must not be lost sight of. All of our weak railroad corporations, those which have been unable to stand the business depression of the past few years, have been reorganized on a hard-pan basis—on a basis which permits them to earn money even in years of general depression. With good times they will be so much better off. Many of them are selling down close to their assessment price and at figures very much below those of their actual cost to their owners. These roads will certainly share in any business betterment, their securities will certainly appreciate in value, and their holders, who have carried them through the years of panic and who have paid in many cases heavy assessments upon them, will certainly not let them go now when their improvement has just begun.

"I am a great bull on the stock market. I can see no reason to be otherwise. The people who go hunting around to find bear arguments have a weary and unprofitable search. There is everything in favor of higher prices. The earnings of both industrial and railroad corporations are going to keep on improving for a long while. They must do so as a result of the great business prosperity that we are just going to see. I entertain no doubts about this prosperity, for I am convinced that underlying conditions are better at the present time than they have been for twenty years.

"So far, London has not been buying our stocks. But London will come in as a purchaser before very long. And only the men who have seen London buying before know just what it means. When Europe starts purchasing our stocks they simply sweep the decks clear. They take anything and everything. And with business prosperity in this country and our corporations showing larger earnings, and paying larger dividends, Europe will again buy as heavily and as aggressively as in the past."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY POOLS.

The Southern Railway stocks are coming in for a large share of the bull gossip of the Street. It is generally understood that several large interests have combined to put up the preferred stock, and it is now said that a subsidiary pool has been formed to operate in the common. These two pools, it is understood, will work together, making their operations simultaneous.

Wall Street's expectation of great things from that territory through which the Southern Railway runs should make the stock an easy mark for the bulls. There is a general belief that in the business prosperity which every one expects the South will share as well if not better than any other section. There has already been improvement in Southern business, as the recent railroad reports from that part of the country have shown. Louisville and Nashville's latest statement was a surprisingly good one even to friends of the stock, and during the past few weeks Southern Railway itself has shown increased earnings. Friends of the latter road are talking most enthusiastically of its prospects and are full of predictions of much better earnings and of much greater market values for its stocks.

CANADA SOUTHERN GOSSIP.

Canada Southern is slowly creeping upward, and its friends are smiling significantly when questioned regarding the stock's prospects. Canada Southern bulls were numerous a few months ago, but the recent inactivity in the stock tired out many of them. There is a revival of the bull talk now, however, and the stock is exhibiting more firmness than for a long while.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCK UP.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock, that staid investment security of Philadelphia, has caught the bullish fever and is advancing in a way quite unnatural to it. And, curiously enough, Philadelphia brokers are fighting the rise. New York seems to have taken the initiative in Pennsylvania, just as it did in Lehigh Valley, while Philadelphia, just as in that case, is holding aloof and furnishing most of the stock which Wall Street is buying.

Pennsylvania stock is a comparatively easy one to advance, but hard to depress. It is held by numberless small investors, to whom market fluctuations mean nothing, and to whom the stock is a permanent investment. And the talk of 6 per cent. dividends in the near future is another argument in favor of the bulls.

AUTHORITY WORTH TRUSTING.

Samuel W. Allerton, who is back from the West, tells friends in Chicago that he rode west through Nebraska over one line and came back through the State over another. He declares the crop in Nebraska promises to be the largest ever raised, and says there must be 100,000,000 bushels old corn still left.

THE SAME COSTLY EXPERIENCE.

A partner of Philip D. Armour says:

"It will be a repetition of 1891 for foreign wheat buyers. That year the English bought a lot of our wheat at low prices, and later, when the French got to buying, they played smart and sold out. Prices kept on going up, and the English buyers were forced to come in again, and their buying put our market up close to $1.20. This thing may be repeated. The English have not yet done their buying."

SAID BY A C. B. Q. OFFICIAL.

Messrs. Corey, Milliken & Co. of Boston say: "We learn from a Burlington official that 50 per cent. of last year's corn crop is still on the road, which is of course a great reserve force for Burlington to draw on. Another favorable feature in Burlington is that it has $51,623,900 bonds coming due within the next ten years, which can be refunded at a saving in interest of $1,161,499 a year. We are informed that this matter has not been considered as yet by the Board of Directors, but we understand that it is to be considered in the near future."

NEW YORK'S ADVICE TO BOSTON.

The following is a breezy dispatch sent by a prominent Broad Street house to its Boston correspondents:

"The market widens every minute. Do get your people on board. It doesn't matter much what they get, but get something and sit down on it. You are going to see quotations that will make previous prices look absurdly low. The pendulum will swing as high above values in the next two years as it has fallen below in the last six. Don't get left."

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"It is the wrong season to expect much from industries, and yet there has been a material increase in the number of hands employed in the iron manufacture because of the satisfactory adjustment of wages disputes with the Amalgamated Association, and the opening of numerous establishments which have been waiting, while the coal miners' strikes seem each day more likely to end in a permanent settlement beneficial to both parties. Meanwhile the demand for most finished products is steadily increasing, the feature this week being large pipe contracts for Russian oil fields, Sumatra, and Germany. While consumption does not yet equal the capacity of the works in operation, and prices of iron and steel produce average slightly lower, the situation is altogether more hopeful. In minor metals the consumption of tin equals the receipts, so that prices do not change, and the visible supply is practically the same as a month ago, while exports of copper have been heavy and prevent a decline of Lake below 11 cents, and realizing in lead has caused only a slight decline to 3.80 cents.

"The volume of business measured by actual payments through Clearing Houses is 28.4 per cent. larger than last year, and 7 per cent. larger than in the same week of 1892. As monthly payments have occurred during the past week, the comparison shows less accurately than usual the general volume of business, and yet is extremely encouraging, as payments outside New York remain very close to those of 1892, and 10.6 per cent. larger than last year. The decrease in imports of merchandise at this point was to be expected, and the loss of 16 per cent. in that branch of business is not disheartening, but there is a satisfactory increase in the exports of merchandise, 7½ per cent. for the week, which gives promise with the returns for July to put a speedy end to all shipments of gold, as the merchandise balance will soon require heavy movements of specie this way. The large receipts of gold at San Francisco from Australia to pay for wheat about to be exported go far to meet the balance due for the past few weeks.

"The boot and shoe industry is steadily gaining, with larger orders in spite of the recent advance in prices, and yet the shipments from the East have been the smallest in the corresponding weeks for four out of five years. Sales in advance of manufacture are fairly large, and suffice to keep many establishments at work which would otherwise be closed. Leather is not active, and the strength of country markets in hides makes the Chicago quotations a shade higher. The sales of wool, as comparative returns by months show, bear little relation to the actual consumption in manufacture, but heavy liquidation since the new Tariff bill was enacted gives the impression that some dealers are no longer confident of a speedy advance. Nevertheless, prices have risen during the past few weeks nearly 1 cent per pound. Manufacturers are buying but little, though they are rapidly increasing the output, and are able to obtain an advance of about 10 per cent. in prices of goods, with rapidly increasing orders. The temporary curtailment of output by cotton mills continues, but does not yet bring improved prices for products, although the demand is gradually gaining."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"General trade shows the most pronounced gains this week at Chicago, St. Louis, and Galveston. The feeling of confidence that general business is to improve in the early Autumn is marked at these cities, and purchases of dry goods, clothing, shoes, and other staples have increased heavily, and are followed by a disposition to crowd prices up. Purchases were restricted at Kansas City, Omaha, and some other Northwestern points early in the week, owing to extreme heat and fears of damage to the Indian corn crop, but rains and cooler weather have stimulated demand again. On the Pacific coast business is brisk, the feature in California being heavy wheat shipments to San Francisco, at Portland large exports of lumber, and at Seattle and Tacoma active demand for supplies for Alaska and Northwest Territory, and for wheat, fruit, and hops. The movement of general merchandise throughout the country is unquestionably larger than last week; cotton goods and woolen industries are better off, and the stagnation in iron and steel has given way to a growing inquiry and increasing output. But more significant still is the extraordinary expansion in bank earnings this week and last month. The increased value of our export trade in the year ending June 30, 1897, to which reference has been frequently made, is indicated by the statement that it amounts to $1,032,001,000, the largest like total on record, 1.5 per cent. larger than in the previous record year, 1892. Compared with the year ended June 30, 1896, the gain is 20 per cent.

"Bank clearings have steadily increased since July 1. The gain was only 1 per cent. in the first week of July, compared with a year ago, while in the last week of July the advance was 28 per cent. The gain for the first week in August, compared with the like week in 1896, is 25 per cent. The total July clearings aggregate $4,786,004,357, the largest for any month since December, 1895, and the largest for any July, except one, on record. The July increase over the June total this year is 7 per cent., over July last year it is 10 per cent., and over July, 1894, it is 36 per cent. With New York excluded, the July gain over 1896 is 4.5 per cent. The largest gain in any one section is reported by New England cities, and next by the Middle States, and then by far Western cities. The only decrease is that at Northwestern cities. July's swelling tide of clearings has almost wiped out the small decrease shown for the six months' clearings, comparing this year with 1896. Clearings for seven months aggregate $29,750,500,638, a decrease of only four-tenths of 1 per cent. from a year ago, but a gain over 1894 of 16 per cent.

"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week show a sharp increase, amounting to 3,308,447 bushels, compared with 2,343,000 bushels last week, 2,747,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,550,000 bushels two years ago, 3,417,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 5,018,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn are almost as large as those of wheat this week, amounting to 3,223,885 bushels, compared with 1,482,000 bushels last week, 1,257,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 1,106,000 bushels two years ago, 226,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 1,831,000 bushels in the like week of 1893.

"There are 214 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 259 last week, 269 in the week a year ago, 200 in the corresponding week of 1895, 197 in the like week of 1894, and as contrasted with 474 in the first week of August, 1893."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1, to 73⅞; New York Central ⅛, to 107¾, and Reading ⅛, to 13⅝. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 14⅜; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 41½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 92⅞, and Illinois Central, ⅛, to 107; Louisville and Nashville sold at 60, Erie at 17⅝, and Pennsylvania at 57¼. British consols were steady at 113 3-16 for money and 113¼ for the account. In Paris rentes again made a new high record, selling up 12½c, to 105f 25c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 194, in Lisbon at 48¼, and in Rome at 105.05.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,253,957, against $2,525,538 last week and $2,204,044 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $873,996, against $3,048,181 last week and $2,176,008 in the same week of last year.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	202	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st...	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d..	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	193	195
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s....	78	80
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts....	4¾	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub.....	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	74	76
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols..	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	174	180
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s.....	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.....	180	200
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	35	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st..	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	66	69
Kings County Traction.....	46	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)....	99¾	101
New Orleans Traction common.....	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.....	27	31
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s.....	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock.....	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad.....	151	153
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)....	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	15	15½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	82½	83
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63	64
Union Ferry 5s.....	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	83	84
Fort Wayne 1st 6s ex int.....	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st.....	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock..	58	62
Logansport & Wabash Val. 6s.....	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock.....	55	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	72	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	82	83
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.....	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	19	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock..	74	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	105¼	105¾
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y.....	260	270
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of New York..	270	285
Madison (Wis.) Gas Company.....	51	53
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock..	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.....	117	118
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	112	113
N. Y. Gas Co. con.....	105	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	34	37
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s.....	95	97½
St. Paul Gas stock.....	49	51
St. Paul Gas Company.....	79	82
Standard Gas, New York.....	120	123
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	125	133
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	27½	28
Syracuse Gas 5s.....	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee..	82¾	84
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee..	101	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note.....	43	45
American Typefounders'	32	35
Barney & Smith common.....	12	14
Celluloid Company stock.....	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	55	62
Glucose subscriptions.....	130	134
Glucose common, when issued.....	39	41
Glucose preferred, when issued.....	82	87
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.....	21	24
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf....	75	77
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	97	100
Lorillard Company	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular Car.....	9¼	11
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.....	48	51
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	84	87
New York Air Brake Company.....	18	20
New York Biscuit Company.....	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. new.....	2	6
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	55	60
Standard Oil Trust	308	309
Trenton Potteries.....	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.....	52	54
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st.....	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	70	74
Wagner Car Company.....	155	156
Worthington Pump pf.....	84	86

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit.....	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	20	30
Mexican & American Tel.....	120	122
Commercial Cable stock.....	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	63	66
Iron Steamboat	¾	5
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock.....	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	35	45
Metropolitan

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 6, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
18¾	19½	905	American Cotton Oil..	19	19	18¾	19	+ ⅝
70	70¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	70⅝	70⅝	70½	70½	+ ½
115	116	55	American Express....	115	116	115	116	.....
15¼	15⅝	10,879	American Spirits Mfg.	15⅝	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	.....
35½	35⅞	1,570	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	35⅜	36	35½	35½	− ⅛
143⅝	144	17,887	American Sugar Refs.	144¼	145½	143⅞	144	+1⅝
116	116¼	330	Am. Sugar Refs. pf....	117	117	116	116	− ½
91¼	92	54	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	91⅜	92	91¾	92	+ ⅛
93¼	93½	33,458	American Tobacco	93	94⅝	93	93	− ⅛
114½	114¾	206	Am. Tobacco pf.....	115	115	114½	114½	− ⅝
32½	34	300	Ann Arbor pf.....	33½	33½	33½	33½	− ⅝
14	14½	2,025	At., T. & S. F.....	14⅛	14¼	13⅞	14¼	− ⅛
28⅝	28⅞	6,028	At., T. & S. F. pf....	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	.....
½	½	200	Atlantic & Pacific	½	½	½	½	.....
4¼	4¾	400	B. & O. Southw. pf....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
15¾	16	10,180	Bay State Gas	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
53½	53¾	2,800	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	54¼	54⅝	53½	53½	− ⅛
120½	122	800	Brooklyn Union Gas..	121½	121½	121	121	−1½
...	59	175	Buff., Roch. & P. pf..	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
70	80	40	Bur., C. R. & Northern	75	75	75	75	.....
53¼	53¾	1,210	Canada Southern	54	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	− ⅛
71⅝	71⅞	150	Canadian Pacific	71⅝	71¾	71¼	71⅝	+ ½
10	10½	40	Central Pacific	10	10½	10	10½	.....
21⅝	21⅞	6,525	Chesapeake & Ohio....	21⅜	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	− ¼
92⅜	92½	34,478	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	92	92¾	91¾	92⅜	+1⅛
102½	102⅝	10,943	Chicago Gas	102	103	101⅞	102½	+ ⅞
15	15⅛	26,085	Chicago Great West..	13⅜	15⅛	13⅜	15⅛	+ ⅞
10⅜	11	575	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	11¼	11⅞	11	11	+ ⅛
33¼	33½	2,917	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	33½	33⅝	33	33¼	+ ⅛
91½	91¾	46,835	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	90½	91⅝	90⅝	91¼	+ ⅛
142¾	142⅞	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	142	142¾	142	142⅝	.....
120	120¼	3,880	Chicago & Northw....	120	120⅝	120	120¼	+ ¼
163	165	123	Chi. & Northw. pf....	164	164	164	164	+2
84⅜	84⅞	22,907	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	84⅜	85	84¼	84⅞	+ ⅜
31⅝	32	2,480	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	32	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
18	18¾	2,010	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	19¼	19⅝	17½	17½	− ⅝
3½	5¼	100	C. & H. C. all in pd..	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅜
37	38¾	100	Consolidated Ice	38	38	38	38	.....
84	85½	110	Consolidated Ice pf....	85	85	85	85	.....
187½	190	2,282	Consolidated Gas Co..	187	190¼	186½	188¾	+ ¾
....	119½	730	Delaware & Hudson....	119	119⅝	119	119⅝	+ ⅛
157½	158	800	Del., Lack. & Western.	158	158	158	158	.....
47½	47⅝	20	Denver & R. G. pf....	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	.....
12½	13	400	D., M. & Ft. Dodge....	11½	12½	11½	12½	+1½
82½	84	6,900	Detroit Gas	82	84	82	83½	+2
4	4¼	781	Duluth, S. S. & A.....	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	10	1,900	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	8¾	9⅞	8¾	9⅞	+1⅝
....	....	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	115	115	115	115	+8
17⅜	17⅝	4,257	Erie	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
41	41½	5,081	Erie 1st pf.....	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41	+1⅛
23¼	23⅝	550	Erie 2d pf.....	23⅛	23⅝	23	23½	.....
64¾	65	110	Erie Tel. & Tel., ex di.	65	65	65	65	.....
20	25	400	Evans. & T. H.....	20	20	20	20	.....
20	40	18	Evans. & T. H. pf....	28	28	28	28	.....
9½	10⅜	200	Flint & P. M.....	9½	9¼	9½	9½	.....
....	35	100	Flint & P. M. pf.....	34	34	34	34	+1
87¼	87⅜	8,200	General Electric	87¼	87⅞	87¼	87¼	+ ¼
85¾	....	180	H. B. Claflin Co.....	86	86	86	86	+3
107	107¼	8,156	Illinois Central	105	107	105	107	+2⅝
40	43	1,400	Illinois Steel Co.....	39	43	39	43	+4
9	9¼	325	Iowa Central	9⅛	9¼	9	9	.....
33	34	350	Iowa Central pf.....	33	33½	33	33½	+1
39¾	40	11,044	Laclede Gas	39	41	39	40	+2
95	100	250	Lacede Gas pf.....	89½	95	89½	95	+6½
17½	18¾	435	Lake Erie & Western..	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ½
73¾	74¾	689	Lake Erie & W. pf....	74	74½	74	74½	+ ¼
173	174	35	Lake Shore	174½	174½	174¼	174¼	.....
58⅞	59	18,525	Louisville & Nashville.	58½	59⅜	58⅝	59	+ ⅝
99¼	99⅝	17,870	Manhattan Con	95½	99⅞	95½	99¼	+4¼
116	117	1,670	Metropolitan Traction.	114¾	116	114¾	116	+2
1⅝	1⅞	500	Mexican National ctfs..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
105	106½	100	Michigan Central	105⅞	106⅞	105⅞	105⅞	− ⅛
24⅝	24¾	1,600	Minn. & St. Louis.....	24⅜	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ¼
86	87	85	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	87	87	87	87	.....
55	57	1,660	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf....	56	57½	56	57½	+ ¾
57¾	58	700	Minnesota Iron	56½	58	56½	58	+3
14⅞	15	2,415	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅝
35⅜	35¾	3,850	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	36	36	35½	35½	− ⅛
26⅜	26½	3,570	Missouri Pacific	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	1,730	National Lead Co.....	35⅞	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
104¾	105	717	National Lead Co. pf..	103⅝	105	103¾	104¾	+ ⅛
16	16¼	750	National Linseed Oil..	15¾	16¼	15¾	16	+ ½
8½	10	70	National Starch	11	11	9	9	.....
68	75	100	National Starch 1st pf.	68	68	68	68	− ½
89½	90⅛	720	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	89½	90½	89½	90¾	− ⅛
117	118	100	N. Y. & E. R. Gas. pf.	117	117	117	117	+1¼
92⅜	92½	3,065	New Jersey Central....	91¼	93¼	91¼	92¾	+1
106⅞	107	7,439	New York Central....	105¾	107	105¾	106¾	+1⅝
177	178	65	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	175¼	178½	175¼	178¼	.....
14½	15	425	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	.....
73	76	5	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
36	36½	1,200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37	37	36¼	36¼	+ ½
16¾	16¾	850	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¾
38	38¾	3,760	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf..	38	39	37¾	38	+1
32½	35	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	33	33	33	33	+ ½
5¼	5½	1,160	North American	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	4,400	Northern Pacific	15⅝	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	10,967	Northern Pacific pf..	46⅝	47⅛	46½	47	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	2,382	Ontario & Western ..	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝	− ⅛
66¼	67⅛	660	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
21⅜	22	500	Oregon Short Line	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅞	4,550	Pacific Mail	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	4,945	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅜	+1⅜
57½	58	2,540	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	55	58	55	58	+3¼
173½	174½	2,549	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	170½	174	170½	174	+4
26	26⅛	14,430	Reading	26⅛	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅝
53⅜	53⅝	5,880	Reading 1st pf.....	53¼	53½	53	53¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	31¾	5,870	Reading 2d pf.....	31⅞	32	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
5	5¼	250	St. J. & G. I.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
44	44½	600	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	43¾	44½	43¾	44	+1¼
13¾	13⅞	1,200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	13½	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	6¾	3,338	St. L. & San Fran	6¾	7	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅝	2,554	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	53½	54⅞	53⅜	54¾	+1⅝
19¼	19½	2,651	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	19¼	19¾	19	19	− ⅛
5	5¼	3,060	St. Louis Southw	4¾	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
12⅜	12¼	2,140	St. Louis Southw. pf....	12	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
120	125	120	St. Paul Minn. & Man.	125	125	125	125	+8
67⅜	67⅝	2,825	St. Paul & Omaha.....	67¼	67⅝	67⅛	67¼	+ ⅛
142¾	144	805	St. Paul & Omaha pf..	143	143	143	143	−5
19⅜	20¼	1,100	Southern Pacific	18	20¼	18	20¼	+2½
11¼	11¾	15,305	Southern Railway	10⅞	11¾	10⅞	11¾	+ ¼
34¼	34⅝	13,052	Southern Railway pf..	33⅜	34⅝	33⅜	34¼	+ ½
7¾	8¼	440	Standard R. & T.....	8	8¼	8	8	+ ⅛
28⅜	29	8,595	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	27½	29	27½	28¾	+1½
12⅞	12⅞	740	Texas Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	9	1,150	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8	8⅜	8	8½	+ ⅛
8⅝	8¾	11,161	Union Pacific	8	8¾	8	8¾	+ ⅛
3¼	3⅜	280	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	3½	3½	3½	3½	.....
47	48	100	United States Express.	47½	47½	47½	47½	−2
8¾	9	5,925	United States Leather.	8⅝	9¼	8¾	8¾	+ ½
66¼	66¾	15,860	U. S. Leather pf.....	64	66⅝	64	66¾	+2
16	16¼	2,268	United States Rubber.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1
60¼	61	875	U. S. Rubber pf.....	59	61	59	60½	+1½
18	18¾	1,487	Wabash pf.....	18⅜	18¾	18	18	.....
103	110	43	Wells-Fargo Express ..	108¾	109½	108¾	109½	.....
8½	9	100	Western Union Beef.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
88½	88⅝	8,422	Western Union Tel....	88	88⅝	87⅝	88⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	1¾	100	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
6	6¼	120	Wheeling & L. E. pf..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
2⅝	3	1,050	Wisconsin Central	2⅞	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Sales.....		542,333						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	..97	..	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	Md. Coal pf.	45	60
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼	Col., H. V. & T..	3	3¾	Mobile & Ohio	24	24¾
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	112⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	15	30	Morris & Essex	167	170
4s r., 1925	125¼	125⅞	Com. Cable	170	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	31	35
4s, c., 1925	125⅜	125⅝	Consol. Coal	38	40	New Cent. C.	4	8
5s, r., 1904	113½	114	Den. & Rio G.	12¼	13	Norfolk Southern..	65	72
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	Norf. & West	11¼	12½
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	122	123	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..	Great North. pf.	120	125	Ont. Mining	5	6½
Cherokee 4s, 1838	102¼	..	G. B. & West	37½	40	Ore. R. & N.	28½	30
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	..	G. B. & W., Deb. A.	40	50	Penn. Coal	320	..
						Peo. & Eastern	5	7
Adams Express	154	156	G. B. & W. pf.	67	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	167	..
Alb. & Sus	175	..	Deb. B.	5⅜	5½	Quicksilver	1	2½
Alton & T. H.	50½	60	Homestake	35	40	Quicksilver pf.	7½	10¾
Am. Coal	120	130	Ill. Central l. l.	95	99	Rens. & Saratoga	182½	186
Ann Arbor	12	14	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	25	..	Rich. & W. P. T.	6¾	..
Balt. & Ohio	10⅝	10⅞	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	R., W. & O.	117½	..
B. & So. Ill. pf.	125	..	Kan. & Mich.	6¼	7	St. P. & Dul. pf.	..	85
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	Keokuk & D. M.	3½	4	Silver bull. certfs.	56	57
Brunswick Co.	¾	1	K. & D. M. pf.	15	17	Sixth Avenue	188	192
Buff., R. & P.	..	20	Keokuk & West.	33	..	Standard Gas	120	122
Capital Trac.	54½	..	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	Standard Gas pf.	128	132
Chi. & Alton	155	160	Long Island	43	46	Third Avenue	152	155
Chi. & Alton pf.	165	..	L. E. & St. L. pf.	¼	..	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	70
Chi. & E. Ill.	46	50	Mah. Coal R.	128	..	Wabash	7⅛	7¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	98	99	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Western Gas	82¾	84
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..	Manhattan Beach.	5	8	Wis. Cent. pf.	5	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1						

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.15	.15
Belcher	.19	.23
Best & Belcher	.71	.73
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.07	.08
Challenge Con	.37	.36
Chollar	.76	.71
Confidence	1.00	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va	1.20	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.19	.21
Exchequer	.05	.05
Gould & Curtis	.46	.48
Hale & Norcross	.89	.89
Justice	.03	.04
Kentuck Con	.04	.04
Lady Washington	.08	.08
Mexican	.27	.27
Occidental Con	.06	.07
Ophir	6.00	.93
Overman	.07	.06
Potosi	.37	.37
Savage	.32	.32
Sierra Nevada	.96	.96
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Standard	1.70	1.70
Union Con	.40	.44
Utah Con	.03	.03
Yellow Jacket	.37	.37

Silver bars, 55⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46½; Drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alamo	.03½	.03½
Anaconda	.44	.42½
Anchoria Leland	.09	.09
Argentum	.25¼	.26½
Blue Bell	.03	.03
Consolidated	.10	.10¼
Elkton	1.05	1.05
El Paso	.29¼	.30½
Gibson	.28	.27½
Gold Coin	.60	.60
Gold King	.42	.42
Golden Fleece	.22	.22
Grouce	.05	.05
Isabella	.32	.32¼
Jefferson	.07	.07
Moon Anchor	.03½	.04
Pharmacist	.09½	.09½
Portland	.69½	.74
Rawlings	.37	.44
Rosa	.08¾	.08¼
Union	.22½	.19
Work	.04½	.04½

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Lake Street "L" was again the leading local feature. It ran up to 18⅛, and did an exceedingly good business. Receipts have advanced to 15¾, and are expected to sell even with the stock. Cables were more active, but there is room for improvement. North Chicago opened at 237, and sold up to 238½. Metropolitan Elevated brought 5¼ to-day. The 5s commanded 48. Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	28½
C. & Chi. Cs. & B. Co.	64
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	8¼
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	31½
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	29
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49¾
Chicago City Railway	245
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	143¾
Lake Street Elevated	17½
International Packing Co.	19
International Packing Co. pf.	42
Mfg. & Chi. Brew. Co.	8¼
Mfg. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	32½
New York Biscuit Co. Co. pf.	49¾
North Chicago Street Railway	208
Street's West. Stable Car Line	17¼
West Chicago Street Railway	104½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	15¼
South Side Elevated Railway	42

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—The volume of business on the Stock Exchange to-day was large. Brokers had heavy odds in Marsden, and that stock was very active; opening at 16, it shaded off to 15½, only to run up sharply to 17⅝ before 1 o'clock. It reacted to 17 later, on realizing sales. Speculation in all the purely local list was active, and again a large number of stocks participated in the transaction. Pennsylvania Railroad was strong in the early dealings, but reacted somewhat in the afternoon. The Reading issues were all heavily traded in. Bonds were also active at advancing prices. In the late afternoon there was considerable realizing through the list, but the close was strong. First Vice President Green of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is now en route for Europe, is on a pleasure trip. He has no refunding scheme under way at present, and will do nothing in the matter while abroad.

To-day's closing bid and asked prices:

St. Paul	91⅝	91½	Lehigh Valley	32¾	32
Lehigh Valley	31⅜	..	Northern Pacific com. t. c.	15¾	16
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	15¾	16	Northern Pacific pf.	47	47¼
Northern Pacific pf.	47	47¼	Pennsylvania	55¾	56⅛
Pennsylvania	55¾	56⅛	Reading	18 1-16	18 11-16
Reading	18 1-16	18 11-16	Reading 1st pf.	26	26⅜
Reading 1st pf.	26	26⅜	Reading 2d pf.	15¾	15 15-16
Reading 2d pf.	15¾	15 15-16	Philadelphia Traction	74⅝	74¾
Philadelphia Traction	74⅝	74¾	United Traction	11⅜	11⅝
United Traction	11⅜	11⅝	Elec. & P. 4s	73⅜	73⅞
Elec. & P. 4s	73⅜	73⅞	Reading G. M. 4s	83⅜	83¾
Reading G. M. 4s	83⅜	83¾	Baltimore Traction	31½	32
Baltimore Traction	31½	32	Electric Storage	27½	27⅞
Electric Storage	27½	27⅞	Electric Storage pf.	31	31½
Electric Storage pf.	31	31½	Metropolitan Traction	115¾	116
Metropolitan Traction	115¾	116	Penn., R., L. & P.	15¼	15½
Penn., R., L. & P.	15¼	15½	Penn. R., L. & P. pf.	35⅝	36
Penn. R., L. & P. pf.	35⅝	36	United Gas Imp.	78⅜	78¾
United Gas Imp.	78⅜	78¾	Welsbach	48	48¾
Welsbach	48	..	P. R. L.	¼	..
P. R. L.	¼	..	Marsden	17	17¼
Marsden	17	17¼			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Stocks were strong and higher throughout the list, closing firm, with Chicago, Burlington and Quincy up to 92⅝, Gas 8, Montana 134¼, Sugar 144½, and Pullman 174. Atchison preferred lost ½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	213	..
Boston & Lowell	214	215
Boston & Maine	160½	161
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction and Stock Yards	103½	104⅝
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	107	108
Fitchburg pf	91⅜	92
Old Colony	182	..
West End	92½	93¼
West End pf.	100	..
Wisconsin Central	2⅜	2
Oregon Short Line	21⅝	22

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3½	4
Alloucz	..	1
Arnold	3½	3½
Atlantic	22	22½
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	10
Boston & Montana	134⅝	135½
Butte & Boston	24	24⅛
Calumet & Hecla	397	400
Centennial	6⅞	7⅛
Franklin	15	16
Gold Coin Mines	3¼	3⅜
Kearsarge	..	17⅝
Napa, (quicksilver)	6½	..
Osceola	86	87
Pioneer, (gold)	4½	4⅝
Quincy	..	114
Santa Ysabel	..	14
Tamarack	129½	130½
Tamarack, Junior	17½	18½
Tecumseh	2	2½
Wolverine	11⅜	11⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	235	240
Dominion Coal pf.	14¼	14⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	88	90
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	153	157
Lamson Con. Store Service	18	..
Mexican Telephone	60	.75
New England Telephone	117	118
Philadelphia Company	204	214
United States Oil	13	13½
Westinghouse Electric	25	25
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54	..

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	..	1½
Merced Gold Mining	5⅞	6
Old Dominion Copper Mining	18½	19

*Assessment paid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s		
4,000		108
Am Spirits M Co 6s		
1,000		82½
5,000		83
2,000		83¼
1,000		83½
1,000		83⅝
3,000		83¾
Am Tobacco Co Scrip		
11,000		81
11,000		81⅛
400		80½
11,000		81
22,000		82
10,000		82⅛
2,000		82½
9,000		82¼
11,000		82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
3,000		81½
1,000		81¾
1,000		82⅝
4,000		82¼
1,000		82⅝
10,000		82⅞
2,000		82¾
5,000		82½
11,000		82⅜
5,000		82½
3,000		82⅝
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s		
2,000		87
1,000		87⅛
25,000		87
Adjustment 4s		
10,000		55⅝
30,000		55⅞
20,000		56
10,000		55⅞
5,000		55⅝
20,000		55⅞
52,000		55¾
10,000		55⅞
3,000		55⅝
21,000		55¾
13,000		55⅝
Atlantic & Pac Inc		
20,000		5⅛
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersb'g Branch		
10,000		106½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co Certfs		
10,000		80
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		
3,000		88⅜
5,000		88⅝
7,000		88¾
1,000		88½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		
8,000		115
Buff, R & P G M 5s		
2,000		100
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s		
20,000		93⅝
1,000		93⅞
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc		
4,000		88¼
2,000		88¾
Cent Ga Ry 3d Inc		
10,000		8
10,000		8¼
Central of N J Gen 5s		
2,000		114
Cent Pac 6s, 1898		
3,000		101¾
3,000		101½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		
5,000		80⅝
25,000		80⅞
10,000		80¾
10,000		80⅞
15,000		80⅝
8,000		80⅞
31,000		81
1,000		80⅝
13,000		81
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s		
5,000		104½
10,000		104¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s		
45,000		101⅜
Chic, Ind & Louisville Refunding 5s		
20,000		82½
8,000		82⅝
Refunding 6s		
4,000		96½
3,000		96¾
Chic & Northwestern, Coupon Gold 7s		
1,000		117½
Chic, R I & Pac 6s		
1,000		132
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s		
7,000		105¾
Chic Terminal Trans, Trust Co Certfs, Prop		
10,000		45
7,000		45⅛
13,000		45¼
20,000		45
Colorado Midland 1st, Trust Co Certfs		
2,000		65
Colorado Midland 4s, Trust Co Certfs		
5,000		53⅜
10,000	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Yesterday's Dealings by Brokers and Transactions at Auction.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for Dr. Lucien C. Warner the five-story double apartment house, 168 West Ninety-sixth Street, 50 by 100.

H. Rawak has sold for William G. Webber to O. Schur for $48,000, the five-story brick flat, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25.8 by 98. This property, together with 3 and 5 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, similar and adjoining, was purchased recently by Mr. Webber from Henry Boles.

J. H. Oeters has sold for Robert Dick to Mary Alice Fleming for $90,000 the two five-story brick flats, 78 and 80 Manhattan Avenue, 60 by 86.

John H. Woodbury has purchased the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 105 West Seventy-second Street, 17 by 100.

Maclay & Davies have leased for William P. Havemeyer to Mary F. McQueeney the four-story dwelling 16 East Thirty-second Street, at an annual rental of $3,000.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Jane E. Halligan, for $10,500, the two-story frame building, with store, 694 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 28.3 by 101.5 by 23 by 97.10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Randall's Island, for a two-story frame stable, 112 by 42.4; city, owner; Bruce Price of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 325 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 86; David Chrystie of 707 West End Avenue, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 1,335 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

Crescent Avenue, south side, 44.10 feet east of Camareda Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 27; Mary Woods, owner; J. G. Robinson of 2,288 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Spencer Place, west side, 321.9 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for three three-story brick dwellings; Margaret Wales, owner; J. G. Robinson, architect; cost, $13,500.

Harlem River, east shore, north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, for a two-story brick office, 30 by 20; Barber Asphalt Company of 11 Broadway, owners; Charles Warren Hunt of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Nos. 530 and 532 West Street, a five-story brick storage warehouse; Isabelle M. Helm of 1,026 Boulevard, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $1,400.

No. 516 Madison Avenue, to a brick dwelling; William Brookfield, premises, owner; Clark & Selfridge of 1,628 Broadway, architects.

No. 32 East Ninth Street, to a three and four story brick dwelling, with shop; John Morgan of 807 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 326 Columbus Avenue, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; David Leventritt of 34 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; cost, $3,000.

No. 49 West Ninth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Ladies' Christian Union of 27 North Washington Square, owner; Howard & Cauldwell of 10 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 10 Jacob Street, to a five-story brick storage house; estate of David Moffat of 5 Jacob Street, owner; W. B. Tubby of 81 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets, to a six-story iron, brick, and stone store; John Wanamaker, owner; E. Lee Young of 142 East Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

West Farms Road, southeast corner of Commonwealth Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Thomas Sleter of Van Nest, owner; Andrew Ibsen, architect; cost, $500.

Property for the De Hirsch Charities.

The Baron de Hirsch Fund took title yesterday to the plot, 125 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, on the south side of Sixty-fourth Street, 255 feet east of Third Avenue, and the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls took title to the plot of the same size and at the rear of the above, on the north side of Sixty-third Street, 255 feet east of Third Avenue. As was stated at the time of the signing of the contracts for these purchases, a trade school will be erected on the former site and a home for working women on the latter. Jane and Catharine M. Sanders are joint sellers of the property, their shares being one-third and two-thirds, respectively. The total consideration for the entire plot is $90,000.

Mrs. Fleming Buys Two Flats.

Mary Alice Fleming, whose trial and acquittal on the charge of murdering her mother will be well remembered, has purchased the two five-story brick flats 78 and 80 Manhattan Avenue. The seller is Robert Dick, and the reported consideration $90,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 162d St, runs n 225 ft to 163d St, x e 532.11 to Edgecombe Road x s 228.4 to 162d St x w 571.11 to beginning; John R. Vandervoort to Emily L. Prineveau. [illegible]

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, extends from 162d to 163d St, 225x250; Emily L. Prineveau to John R. Vandervoort. [illegible]

BROOK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 50x 90; Henrietta Geissman to Isaac Levy.. $8,500

CLAIRTON PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 56.6x88.11; Joseph B. Weed to Leopold Erdwurm.

COURTLANDT AV, s w cor 160th St, 25x 100; Henry Schultz and others to William Hughes.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, at n w corner of Lot 81, map of village of Morrisania; Mary L. Baker to Marion L. Baker..... 1,000

GRAND AV, n w s, 312.9 ft n of St. James St, 75x106 to Croton Aqueduct x75x106; Lillian R. Chatterton to Carrie G. Singhi

HUGHES AV, e s, 286.8 ft s of King's Bridge Road 16.8x100; Louis Eickwort to Kate Rhing.....

LEWIS ST, 110, e s, 175 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100; Elias Schwartz and another to Samuel Friedman..... 3,400

LEXINGTON AV s w corner of 75th St, 17.2x79.6; Lee Wolff to James K. Atkinson..... 30,400

LOT, beginning at s e corner of lands of Michael Collard, adjoining Bear Swamp Road and lands of Mary P. Quinby, &c.; also lot e s of West Farms to William's Bridge, or Bear Swamp Road, and adjoining land of Thomas S. Phillips, &c.; John Whalen to Patrick J. Sweeny 1

LOTS 109 and 110, Block C, map of H. P. Rose, Manor estate, 50x100; John J. Frewen to Katie Oliver 1,200

MADISON ST, 179, n s, 265.5 ft e of Pike St, 24.6x100; Albert Cappelle and wife to Betty Heller 40,000

MADISON ST, 181, n s, 289.11 ft e of Pike St, 24.6x100; Albert Cappelle and wife to Betty Heller 40,000

MONROE ST, s s, 75.7 ft w of Rutgers St, runs s w 17x s e 30.10x n e 16.11x to Monroe St, x n w 30.10; John S. Campbell and others to Betty B. Levy..... 1

RUTGERS ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 16.10x76.5x17.5x75.6; Betsy B. Levy to Dorah Goldstein, ½ part..... 1,000

RUTGERS ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 16.10x84.10x17.11x84.9; William O. Sumner, trustee, to Betsy B. Levy..... 8,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n e corner of land of Frank Booth; runs e 108.10x n 50x w 104.5x s 50.2; Thomas Booth to William B. Birchall 750

WILKINS PLACE, w s, 409.1 ft s of Interval Av, 28.4x118x25.4x109.3; Boone St, e s, 280 ft e of 173d St, 50x59.9x51.7x47.1; Emil S. Levi to Charles L. Ullman..... 100

7TH AV, w s, 49.10 ft n of 152d St, 25x100; George W. Eggers to Joseph K. E. Poynton 1

7TH AV, w s, 46 ft s of 21st St, 23x71.10; Thomas Muir and others to John Davidson..... 1

20TH AV, n s, being centre 50 ft of Lot 884, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; James Tichborne to William Y. Jack..

18TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x92; Martian Moss to Frederick S. Myers, ½ part 1

23D ST, 241 and 243, n s, 385 ft w of 7th Av, 40x98.9; David Thomson, referee, to Jacob Hirsch 16,000

82D ST, 334, s s, 312.6 ft w of 8th Av, 12.6x98.9; Robert Sturgis to Benjamin F. Vaughan 2,200

82D ST, s s, 385 ft w of 5th Av, 15x99.11; William Quinn to Frank J. Bell 16,000

37TH ST, 228, s s, 340.7 ft w of 7th Av, 19.1x98.9; David Thomson, referee, to Benjamin F. Cohen 2,000

45TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100.4; Frederick J. Taylor to Dorothea Taylor, 1-3 part..... 1,000

45TH ST, 238, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 22x82.5x25x94.2; Rosa Bienenfeld to John Bienenfeld 18,000

46TH ST, 324, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Rosa Angelo to Louis Werner..

48TH ST, 324, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Louis Werner to Peter Vollmer..

63D ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 125x100.5; Jane Sanders to the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 1-3 part..... 15,000

63D ST, n s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 125x100.5; Catherine M. Sanders, by guardian, to the Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 2-3 part..... 30,000

64TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 125x 100.5; Jane Sanders to the Baron de Hirsch Fund, 1-3 part..... 15,000

64TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 125x 100.5; Catherine M. Sanders, by guardian, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund, 2-3 part..... 30,000

77TH ST, 334, s s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; Carl Ernst to Isma Schreyer, exchange..... 1

77TH ST, 334, s s, 375 ft w of West End Av, 22x102.2; Isma Schreyer to Isaac Wallach and others, trustees of Samson Wallach, &c., exchange..... 1

89TH ST - s, 0[illegible] ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; Judson S. Todd to J. Edgar Leaycraft 100

89TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Mary Harrison and another to Merritt L. J. Pike..... 1

89TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Merritt L. Pike to Mary Harrison and another..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 19x 100.11; Louis Klinger to Henry J. Wirth

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 150x 100.11; J. Edgar Leaycraft to Samuel G. Stewart..... 1,000

127TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; William M. Murray, executor of Jane Murray, to Hyman and Henry Sonn.. 19,000

127TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 99.11; William M. Murray and others to Hyman and Henry Sonn..... 1

130TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 17.6x99.11; Ellen L. Roche to Mary E. Kelly 1

132D ST, 955, n s, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, 15x110; Samuel Feldman to Minnie Zwergel 1

132D ST, 959, n s, 170 ft e of Trinity Av, 15x110; Samuel Feldman to Lena Greenberger..... 1

132D ST, s s, 155 ft e of Trinity Av, 15x 110; Samuel Feldman to Annie Heisler.. 1

134TH ST, 89, n s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6x99.11; William McSorley to Thomas D. Penfield and others, trustees, &c.. 7,000

142D ST, s s, centre line, 475 ft w from 8th Av, runs w 25x s 129.11x e 25x n 129.11; Barbara Rader to Sarah E. Marshall..... 5,500

142D ST, s s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 99.11x w 58.8 to old King's Bridge Road x n to 142d St x e 58.9, &c.; John W., and George D. Brunton to Sarah E. Marshall 10,000

146TH ST, s s, 147 ft e of 8d Av, or Boston Road, 22x100; Antonio Bertolini to Casimiro Casquarelli.....

Recorded Leases.

KELLER, Caroline, to William Purcell; 8d 9th Av, 10 2-12 years..... $2,400

ODELL, N. Holmes, Treasurer, &c., to Edward Haight; Lot 47, map of Fischer Farm, West Farms, 100 years from Sept. 16, 1897..... 4

WIELANDT, Michael, and John Roth to Alexander J. Silverman; 211 St. Ann's Av, 7 years ..... $600 to 840

WING, Frank L., executor, &c., to Union Paper Company; 124 125th St, n w corner of Washington St, 4 upper lofts, 5 years 6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BAHLS, John M. G., to Emma D. Rodman; Grove Av, e s; lots 184, 187 to 189, map of village of Mount Eden, 3 years. $5,000

BALTZER, Lena, to Henry Schopper; w s of Clinton Av, 86.8 ft s of Lebanon St, installments 1,000

BEAUCE, Jennie A., to Elizabeth G. Horn; No. 110 West 118th St, 1 year..... 2,000

BERRIE, Elizabeth and Joseph to James C. Bell, executors of James C. Bell; alleyway, 20 ft wide between lands of Margaret Coogan, and Michael and John Tighe, n s of 191 East Riverdale Av, 3 years..... 800

BELL, Frank J., to William Quinn; s s of 132d St, 385 West Fifth Av; security, &c. 249

BUSCH, Gustav and wife, to Christian Kress and another, executors, &c., of Oscar Kress; lots 146, 147, to 149, 226, 227, and part of lots 225, 251, 252, 253, and 254, map of property A. R. Van Nest, at Kingsland, 2 years..... 4,000

COCKS, David B., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Pleasant Av, s e cor of 120th St, 2 years..... 8,500

DAVIS, Mabel, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; s s of 78th St, 87.2 ft e of Boulevard, 4 months 350

FIMIAN, John M., to Dimock & Fink Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 147th St, 2 years..... 3,000

FISCHER, William, and wife to Jenny Guidet and others, executors, &c., of Charles Guidet; s w cor of Courtlandt Av and 160th St; also n s of lot 144, map of Morrisania, 3 years..... 9,000

GALLANTIN, Anna, to Simon Wolf; s s of 22d St, 275.2 ft e of 10th Av, demand 1,500

GOUBERT, William, and wife to Annie E. Brown, 146 East 81st St, 20ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 1,200

HAMM, Howard D., to Edward P. Steers and James K. Holmes; s e corner of 8th Av and 128th St, demand..... 18,195

HANIFY, Mary E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 57 Sullivan St, 3 years 7,000

HARDY, Mary M., to Laura D. Beach; e s of Audubon Av, 25 ft n of 171st St, 2 years 2,500

HARDY, Mary M. to Santiago P. Cahill; e s of Audubon Av, 25 ft n of 171st St, demand..... 65

HESS, Jacob, and wife to James Conway; s s of 185th St, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 1,500

HIGGINSON, Frank R., and wife to John H. Browning, executor, &c., of Geo. G. Sisson; s s of 72d St, 50 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 20,000

JENKINS, Edwin, to Samuel Knox and another, executors of Adolphus Hamilton; 136 and 138 West 112th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 44,000

JENKINS, Edwin, to Bradley & Currier Company; 136 and 138 West 112th St, 8 months 4,000

JOHNSTONE, Mary C., to the City Real Estate Company; s e corner of West 82d Av, and 8th St, 1 year..... 10,000

KELLY, Mary E., to Ellen Roche; n s of 130th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, installments 1,450

KNAUP, Charles, and wife to Arthur Bromley; s s of St. Lawrence Av, 255.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years.. 2,500

LEAYCRAFT, J. Edgar, and wife to Eugene Fuller; s s of 85th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 4,000

LEVY, Betsy B., to John S. Campbell and others; w s of Rutgers St, at intersection of Monroe St, 7 months..... 10,000

LUTHERAN, City of New York, the United States Life Insurance Company of New York; s s of 20th St, 349.10 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 16,000

MACINTYRE, Barnett G., and wife to the Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church; 146 West 12th St, 5 years..... 15,000

MARSHALL, Thomas E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 142d St, 101.4x122.5 to centre line of Old King's Bridge Road, 3 years 22,000

MORGAN, Edward M., and wife to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 146th St, 205.6 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 5,000

NEILOR, Margaret C., to William H. Bormann; w s of Willis Av, 100 ft s of 141st St, 2 years..... 1,000

NEVINS, Ellen J., and husband to Mary D. Kirk and another, trustees, &c., of John Roberts, Jr, n s of Cliff St, 133 ft w of Concord Av, 3 years..... 2,500

O'RYAN, Philip, and wife to The Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association; w s of Globe Av, at n e corner of Lot 48, map of parsonage, &c., of St. Peter's Church, West Farms, 3 years..... 1,600

PIKE, Isaac L., and wife to Matilda Ludlam, executrix, &c., of William Ludlam; n s of 85th St, 275 ft w of West End Av, 5 years 16,000

POYNTON, Joseph K. E., to the Trustees of the Northern Dispensary of the City of New York; w s of 7th Av, as widened, 40.10 n of 152d St, 5 years..... 25,000

QUINCEY, Ellen and Samuel, to Mary H. Brush; s s of 116th St, 260 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years..... 17,000

RAFTER, Edward, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w corner of 113th St and Grand Boulevard, 3 years..... 12,000

RAFTER, Edward, and wife to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s w corner of 114th St and Grand Boulevard, 3 years..... 12,000

SCHWAB, William, and wife to Lina Stettheimer; 865, 867, and 869 East 134th St, 3 years, (three mortgages, each $6,000).. 18,000

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to William M. Murray, executor of Jane Murray; s s of 127th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years 15,000

STEERS, Susan C., to Mitchell Valentine; n s of 124th St, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years 2,500

STEWART, Samuel G., to Frederick A. Snow; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 13,500

STEWART, Samuel G., to J. Edgar Leaycraft; n s of 112th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, demand 4,000

THE CONGREGATION AND CHEBRA Ukadisha B'nai Israel Mikalwarde of the City of New York to Jane E. Oothout; 13 and 15 Pike St, 5 years..... 30,000

ULLMAN, Charles L., to Emil S. Levi; w s of Wilkins Place, 409.1 ft s of Interval Av; also, e s of Boone St, 200 ft s of 173d St, 1 year..... 976

WESSELL, Nickel and Gross, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 46th St, n e corner of 10th Av, 5 years..... 18,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, Enoch C., to F. J. Middlebrook.. $13,563

HAHL, Lewis, and Annie H. Haddock..... 1,004

HARTUNG, Charles, executor of John Friedrich, to Henry M. Gescheidt..... 12,000

HAVILAND, Julia D., and another, executors of Susan J. Dannat to Julia D. Haviland and another, trustees, &c.. Nominal

LEDWITH, Joseph M., to James B. Gillie 2,000

MARTIN, Friedericke, to Henry Keck... 2,000

MCINTOSH, Annie L., to G. De W. Clocke, trustee of estate of John Roady

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Leopold Gusthal 6,000

SANDQUIST, Katharine, to Nelson P. Sandquist ..... Nominal

SANDQUIST, Nelson P., to Niles P. and Katharine Sandquist ..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany..... 20,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Jennie G. Cunningham..... 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE D, 119; Heroy & Marrenner against William Kleeman, owner; R. Rothschild's Sons Company, contractor.. $61

HOE AV, n s, corner of Freeman St, 50x 100; Orrin D. Person against Babette Blumenthal, owner; E. E. White, contractor..... 871

INTERVALE AV, e s, about 300 ft n of 166th St, 50x100; Thomas Morgan against August Johnson, owner and contractor..

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of King's Bridge Road, being Lots 93 and 94 grove, map of the village of South Belmont; Church E. Gates & Co. against Catherine Reilly and others, owners; John P. Reilly, lessee and contractor... 75

WEBSTER AV, e s, 25 ft n of Tower Place, 25x100; Joseph E. Dwyer against Edward Mallahan, owner; James J. Culliton, contractor 333

75TH ST, 241 East; De Hierapolis & Levy against Nathan Bass, owner; Paulina Aronowitz, contractor 9

98TH ST, 162 to 110 East; John Lewis against Morris Mandelstein, owner; Marrin & Reiss, contractors..... 110

101ST ST, 62 West; Bernard Kann against Elisa A. Badger, owner and contractor.. 10

127TH ST, 106 and 108 East; Spitelnik & Goldstein against John Van Dolsen, owner; John Guilcher, contractor..... 138

183D ST, s w corner of Audubon Av, 25x104.11; Michael Romeo, Petruzzi & Co. against William H. Hunt, owner and contractor 44

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n corner of Church St, 199x424x 198.10x452, being Lots 58 and 59, map of the property of Mary C. P. Macomb, King's Bridge, and other parcels in Brooklyn; Katharine Weber and others against John Weber, (action for an accounting, &c.;) attorneys, U. & M. Guggenheimer.

ELTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 153d St, 50x66 to Old Boston Road, x52x49 to beginning; Eleanor Hunt against Lydia F. and Clark R. Watson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Overington.

FULTON ST, n w s, north half of Lot 168, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, 25x100; Townsend Wandell against William H. Bard and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 550 ft s of 181st St, 50x250, except strip 100x50, taken for widening avenue; William A. Wightman against Jessie Wightman and others, (partition;) attorneys, Brigham & Bayles.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 86 ft n of 176th St, 22x80; C. Adelbert Becker against Anna D. Bonfils and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

3D AV, s e corner of 125th St, runs e 320 x s 100.11, x w 130 x n 25 x w 100 to avenue, x n 74.5 to beginning; Arthur W. McLaughlin and another against Frances L. and Edna A. Ranger, (warrant of attachment;) attorney, A. Thain.

60TH ST, s w corner of Lexington Av, 22.6x100.5; Leopold Haas against Henry B. Stein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. M. Roeder.

61ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 20x92x20.8x96.7; the trustees of the Sustentation Fund of the Reformed Episcopal Church against Bertha Eckel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. R. Shear.

140TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 80x99.11; Gerald R. Brown, executor, &c., against Catherine M. Carlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Smith, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30 o'clock.

COUNTY COURT, Room 7 Court House—Hurd, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Wills proved, John H. and Louisa Couselle, Frances E. Groves, Margaretha Geenen, C. Gras, Mary L. Johnson, Joseph Robley, Mary E. White, Margaret Zeh. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following deceased persons: Andrew J. Hulse, Ellen V. Watrous, Joseph Almego, John C. Dean, Henry Blood, Frederick Huber, Jeanette Falk or Jannetta Falk, Margaret Newell, Peter A. Petersen, John Cooper, Jr., Charetas Kell, Pauline Wolly, Viola C. Schmitt, William Tracy, Patrick Lee, William Lowe, Jessie Taylor. Letters of guardianship were issued on the persons and property of Clara Alexander, Remhold and Oscar Ritter to Leokadia Ritter, of Emnie, Ethel, and James Matthews to Gertrude M. Matthews; of William Matthews to Alfred Matthews; of Julia M. Lucas to George Lucas; of Amelia E. Miller to Amelia Miller; of Stephen, Catharine, and Ella Kelly to Patrick J. Kelly; of Anna Neidig, Frederick and John Spies to Christian Neidig; of Charles McCarthy; to William J. McCarthy; of Jacob Vollhardt, Jr., to Jacob Vollhardt.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Brooklyn Bridge President Berri Tells How the Completed Contracts Will Benefit the Public.

President William Berri of the Bridge Trustees was enthusiastic yesterday over the result of the meeting on Thursday, wherein the crossing of the bridge by the surface and elevated roads of Brooklyn was made possible.

"Next to the building of the bridge itself," said he, "I consider that nothing that has ever been done has been fraught with possibilities of greater benefit to the City of Brooklyn than the action taken by our Board of Trustees yesterday. The contracts as completed are simply splendid in every particular so far as the interests of the public are concerned. A close examination of their terms shows that at every point the paramount consideration in the minds of the Trustees was the accommodation of the public. The board has not given to the companies any rights that are excessive. All it has agreed to do is to permit the companies to cross the bridge and land passengers in New York at the same rate of fare now charged to bring them to the Brooklyn terminal."

In other words, the bridge is made free, as provided for by the Brush act. Under the new conditions a Brooklyn cite may reach home from New York as easily as a New Yorker may reach his home. For the poor man who has occasion to ride over the bridge every working day the saving of $15 a year which he may effect will mean much. The step should be of vast advantage to real estate interests in this city. One of the principal objects of the board was to offer more inducements for those seeking homes to choose this city rather than any other for their place of residence.

President Berri's estimate of the Brooklyn Heights Road thinks that he will be ready to begin work within the stipulated ten days after the signing of the contract, Aug. 23, and that the work can be finished within the six months allowed.

The expense of the improvements and changes to the railway roads will be about $600,000, to be divided pro rata.

Mayor Wurster said regarding the action of the Trustees: "The consummation of the ambition of my administration was reached yesterday through the action of the Trustees. If I had never done anything else for Brooklyn I would consider this the crowning of my administration."

THE PENNSYLVANIA'S DEBT.

Scheme for Refunding It to the Profit of Stockholders Discussed.

The hope that an announcement of a refunding plan for a certain part of the mortgage debt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be made shortly has at least foundation in gossip.

The scheme has been discussed officially, and it comprehends the financing of such of the mortgage bonds as fall due up to 1905, inclusive, to the profit of the holders of $129,301,550 of stock, which now pays 5 per cent., against 8½ per cent. in 1883 and 7 per cent. in 1884. Since then the rate has varied from 5 per cent. to 5 per cent. and 2 per cent. in scrip. The funded debt maturing at divers periods up to 1943 amounts to $87,658,910.72, with interest from 3½ to 6 per cent. The most important part of the debt which may be refunded is the sterling 6 per cent. bonds, maturing in 1905 and amounting to $22,762,020.

Union Pacific's Fast Run.

OMAHA, Aug. 6.—The Union Pacific officials are pluming themselves on a new long-distance record. Engineer Thomas Grogan, with Engine No. 89, pulled a special from Evanston, Wyoming, to Omaha, 955 miles, in twenty-four hours, including all stops. This is claimed as the record long run for a single engine. The final spurt of the run was a remarkable burst of speed, the distance from North Platte to Omaha, 291 miles, being covered in 279 minutes, or at the rate of 63.49 miles per hour. The engine was built at the Omaha shops.

Cotton Rate Reduction Refused.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 6.—The Georgia State Railroad Commission to-day refused the petition of W. H. Brewer of Griffin and D. G. Purdue of Savannah, representing the Freight and Transportation Bureau of that city, and others, for a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent. in freight rates on cotton. Commissioner Allen Fort filed a dissenting opinion.

British Railway Inspector Here.

H. Bloomfield Smith, Government Inspector of Railways in Jamaica, West Indies, is at the Gerlach.

Railroad Men and Matters.

E. M. Stewart has been selected as Chief Engineer of the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

Channing M. Ward has been appointed General Manager of the South Atlantic and Ohio Railroad, a position hitherto filled by Receiver John C. Haskell.

The vacancy created by the resignation of George Dulling, General Manager of the San Antonio and Gulf Shore Railway, has been filled by the appointment of Jesse Frey.

A bituminous coal contract of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, divided among the Rochester and Pittsburg Company, the Fairmount Coal and Coak Company, and Osborn, Sager & Co. of Cleveland, calls for the delivery at Buffalo and Rochester in 1897-8 of 400,000 tons at $1.20 and $1.25 a ton, record low prices.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES, IN SUMS TO SUIT.
APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
APPLY TO
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Gentleman's country seat at Greenwich Point; about 6¾ acres; 485 feet water front on the Sound; perfect bathing beach; fine anchorage for yachts; high elevation; one-half hour from New York; house and extension contains 34 rooms; hot and cold running water; four bathrooms; gas; heated by hot water process; handsomely furnished; all conveniences of city home; stable, 6 stalls, 2 box stalls; large carriage room; constructed four years ago. For particulars apply at office of OWNER, 602 Wast 22d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

IN THE BERESFORD.—A high-class apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home; a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st on personal application or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

REAL ESTATE LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "CITY RECORD," commencing on the 4th day of August, 1897, and continuing therein consecutively for nine (9) days thereafter, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments, &c., of the assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets and avenues in the

23D WARD.—FULTON AVENUE, from Spring Place to the 23d Ward boundary line. RIVER AVENUE, from East 144th St. to Jerome Avenue. EAST 146TH ST., from Mott Ave. to River Ave.

23D AND 24TH WARDS.—JEROME AVENUE, from Cromwell Ave. to Featherbed Lane. MINFORD PLACE, from Jennings St. to Boston Road.

24TH WARD.—EAST 174TH ST., from Southern Boulevard to the Bronx River. EAST 195TH ST., from Webster Ave. to Marion Ave. EAST 203D ST., from the Concourse to Moshoiu Parkway. KEMBLE ST., from Mount Vernon Ave. to Verio Ave. KNOX ST., from Mount Vernon Ave. to Verio Ave.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, City Chamberlain.
Comptroller's Office, August 5, 1897.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWNING, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY BROWNING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilcox & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1897. LILLIE BROWNING, Administratrix. WILCOX & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Administratrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City je12-law6mS

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES FINN, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York. f18-law6mS

CRANE, ANGELINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELINA CRANE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, at No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of February, 1897. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Executors of the last will and testament of ANGELINA CRANE, deceased. TURNER, McCOY, BEEBE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, New York. f6-law6mS

DOHERTY, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. DOHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her attorney, Michael J. Sullivan, No. 538 Morris Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. ELIZA DOHERTY, Administratrix. MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney of Administratrix, No. 538 Morris Av., N. Y. City. mh27-law6mS

HAYWARD, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Beach, Jane Darrow, Alice Booth, John Bamford, and Jane Wood, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA HAYWARD, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of September, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edwin Childs, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and which of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy31-law6wS&s4&18

HEATH, HARRIET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET HEATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the offices of his attorneys, Messrs. A. & S. F. Jacobs, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1897. WILLIAM HEATH, Administrator. A. & S. F. JACOBS, Attorneys for Administrator, 30 Broad Street, New York City. my15-law6mS.

LYONS, FRANCES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Sarah Wynne, John A. Vermilyea,

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

8:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M.; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

ESPERANCE HOUSE,

Saranac Lake, N. Y.; elevation, 2,000 feet; overlooking lake; first-class table; $10 to $12 per week. GEO. LABOUNTY, Prop.

Long Island.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel

Now Open.
T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.
See Time Table Excursion Column.
Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
200 ROOMS.
Moderate prices for first-class accommodations. European plan, $1.50 day upwards; American plan, $8 day upwards; weekly, $17.50 and upwards. Best table and new service throughout. Under management of
F. THEO. WALTON.

THE EDGEMERE,

Edgemere, L. I., (Near Far Rockaway.)
40 minutes from N. Y. Elegantly furnished and equipped with all modern improvements. Fifty rooms with private baths. Fine surf and still-water bathing. Boating and fishing.
J. H. BRESLIN,
C. W. SHEPHERD, Mgr. Gilsey House, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
ST. JAMES HOTEL.

In Earlington Park.
Excellent accommodations at moderate rates.

HOTEL EARLINGTON.

Elegant and thoroughly modern.
LARGEST AND BEST APPOINTED HOTEL IN RICHFIELD SPRINGS.
Illustrated pamphlet, rates, &c., address
E. M. EARLE & SON.
JAS. R. SANGSTER, (Late of Spring House.)
M. F. MEEHAN, (Late of Garden City Hotel.)

Miscellaneous.

SHARON SPRINGS, N.Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON,
SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
B. P. SHARP, Prop.
LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE SULPHUR BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE U. S.
PAMPHLETS ON APPLICATION.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,
Near Lake George.
Accommodations first-class, rates moderate; all amusements; good bass fishing; scenery unexcelled; resident physician.
F. BIRDSALL, Manager,
Glen Lake, N. Y.

HEALEY COTTAGE,
20 Woodlawn Av., Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Centrally located near U. S. Hotel. J. J. HEALEY.

NEW JERSEY.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Highlands of Navesink, N. J.; delightfully situated on the Shrewsbury, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; large house; terms moderate; new management.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
(OCEAN FRONT.)
Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

GARFIELD INN,

Garfield Av., near Second Av., Long Branch, N. J. First-class house, shaded lawn, large piazza, excellent table, open June to October. K. E. STOKES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., OCEAN AV.
PEMBERTON COTTAGE.

Splendid rooms facing sea; table and appointments the best; stabling.

GRANBY COTTAGE, Ocean Av., Long Branch, N. J.—Furnished Rooms to let, without board. Address, GRANBY COTTAGE.

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BUCKINGHAM HOTEL,

Asbury Park, N. J. 4th Ave., near ocean; steam heat, electric bells, bathrooms, &c.; unsurpassed location; terms moderate GEO. B. WEAVER.

THE EDWARD,

Cor. 6th Av. and Webb St., Asbury Park, N. J. New house, furnished throughout; hair mattresses; terms reasonable. Address L. A. CHARLTON.

NEW ENGLAND.

THE ALGONQUIN, NEAR EASTPORT, MAINE. HARVEY & WOOD, Mgrs., 373 Commonwealth Av., BOSTON.

"OCEAN HOUSE."—Leading hotel at York Beach, Me.; everything first-class. Send for descriptive circulars.

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MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Open May until Nov. Location unexcelled. Desirable family resort. Send for Booklet.
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HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM
5th Av. and 52d St.

Most exclusive family hotel in the city. Choice apartments. Sunny rooms. Cuisine and service second to none. Fifteenth season begins September 20th.
H. C. SHANNON, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 40th St., near B'way.

EXCURSIONS.

Manhattan Beach.

Trains leave FOOT EAST 34TH ST., week days, 5:50, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 5:40, 6:00, and half hourly from 6:30 to 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.
Trains leave WHITEHALL ST., week days, hourly from 9:10 A. M. to 1:10, and half hourly from 1:40 to 9:10, 10:10 P. M. Additional train Sat., 12:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 45 CENTS.

Rockaway Beach.

Trains leave E. 34TH ST., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 8:00, 9:10, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

Coney Island,
CULVER ROUTE.

Trains leave foot WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, week days and Sundays, 9:10, and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island 11:35 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Long Beach.

Trains leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., week days, 8:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M.

"The World-Famous Pleasure Grounds!"

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Cortlandt St. pier, 8:45, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. Pier 3, foot Battery Place, Brooklyn, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. East 23d St., 9:30, 10:15, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 1:00 A.M. for 23d St. and Cortlandt St., 11:30 A.M., 12:00 M., 1:00 P.M. for Cortlandt St. only, 2, 3, 5:30, 6, 7, 8, P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

—EVERY SUNDAY.—

ERIE SHOHOLA GLEN ROUND TRIP $1.

in the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River; 1,000 feet above the sea.
First express train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:00 A. M.; Jersey City 9:15 A. M.
Second express train leaves West 23d St. 9:25 A. M., and Chambers St. 9:30 A. M.; Jersey City, 9:45 A. M.
Returning, leave Shohola 5:15 P. M. and 6 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS ROUND TRIP 75 CENTS.

Special express trains leave West 23d St. 9:40 A. M., Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., Jersey City 10:00 A. M. Choice of two express trains returning, Leave Glens 5:20 P. M., 7:23 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY," From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex), 8 A. M. "New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 " "New York, West 22d St. Pier, 8:9 " Returning, due in New York at 5:30 P. M. MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS

Saturday Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M. RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c.
FARE for the round trip, $1.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.

For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European

SUMMER RESORTS

and Permanent Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Ave., New York.
96 Regent St., London.
248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel PocketGuide
GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N. J...Coleman House, a.p., $4 up
do .....West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I...Argyle Hotel, open all year
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cape May, N. J.....Congress Hall, a. p., $3 up
Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Del. Water Gap, Pa. Kittatinny H'se, ap, $3 to $5
Denver, Col...New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep $1 up; ap, $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50, e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50 up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, now open
do (T. J. O'Neil,) The Aquidneck, ap., $2.50 to $3.50
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis). Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry). New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.). Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)...Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Nevmueller & Schaffer). Union Sq. Htl., ep $1 up
do...The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Ostend, Belg., (fac'g sea; 300 beds,) The Splendid
Pawling, N. Y....Mizzen Top Hotel, now open
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass. The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.. U. S. Hotel, a. p., $5
Saybrook Pt., Conn...Fenwick Hall, now open
Schenectady, N. Y. The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
Sheldrake, N.Y. Cayuga Lake House, a.p., $2 up
Shelter Island Heights, N.Y. Prospect House
Springfield, Mass. The Massasoit, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
St. George, Staten Isl. The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis..Lindell Hotel, ep., $1 up; ap., $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, à. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
Watch Hill, R. I....Atlantic House, now open
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made Week Days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R. foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.
Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.
Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.
Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga-North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Saale, Tu., Aug. 10, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Au. 31, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Aug. 17, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Au. 24, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen.....Thursday, Aug. 12, Noon
H. H. Meier.....Thursday, Aug. 19, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, Aug. 26, Noon
Barbarossa.....Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Aug. 7, 10 AM Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM
Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
*Ka'serin, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Trave, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM
Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM F. Bism'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM
Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE Fast Twin Screw Mail S. S.
Persia, Aug. 7, 12 M. Palatia, Aug. 21, 11:30 AM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 18 PARIS.....Sept. 8
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25 ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM Southwark, Au. 25, 8 PM
Westernland, Au. 18, noon Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Thurs., Aug. 12, 10 AM
LA NORMANDIE, Delonele, Sat., Aug. 14, 10 AM
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Rail and Sea fares to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Aug. 7, noon Umbria, Aug. 28, 3 PM
Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM
Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM
Extra Sailings.
Servia, Aug. 21, noon Aurania, Sept. 7, noon
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon
Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon
Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong.
BELGIC.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 2, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, Aug. 10
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 13
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Aug. 17
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 20
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinnacle Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN R'Y.

Trains leave foot of West 42d St. as follows: (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.)
7:55 A. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Hurleyville, Lake Kiamesha, Liberty, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego.
9:15 A. M., for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
3:15 P. M., for Campbell Hall, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville, Mountaindale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Lake Kiamesha, Hurleyville, Ferndale, Liberty, White Lake, Parksville, Livingston Manor, Rockland.
4:30 P. M., for Montana, Orr's Mills, Meadow Brook, Burnside, Campbell Hall, Stony Ford, Crystal Run, Middletown, Winterton, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Ellenville.
6:15 P. M., until 7:45 P. M., (Daily,) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Randallsville, Hamilton, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, Niagara Falls, and points West. Pullman Sleeping Car; Reclining Chair Car, seats free through to Chicago without transfer; arrives Chicago 9:30 P. M. Tickets and Pullman seats at 371 Broadway, N. Y.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:
7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.; Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M.; Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.
1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.
1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.
3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.
5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.
6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.
6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS. Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.
7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.
9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Bull Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Thousand Islands.
Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights and Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield; via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 242 Broadway, 285 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.
10:15 ... M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A... M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.
B.—11:55 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.
C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.
Time tables at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent.
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.
*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.
*9:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.
*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*1:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS"

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.
*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.
*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.
*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.
*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.
*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.
*8:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.
*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Bu

NOT MARRIED TO GOULD

Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell's Pretensions to Dower Rights Upset by Lawyer Brown.

SAYS SHE CONFESSED TO HIM

Also Declared that a Mrs. Cody Was the Instigator of the Deep Plot to Win Money from the Heirs.

In the suit of Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell to establish her claim to dower rights as the widow of the late Jay Gould, another deposition was taken yesterday in the County Clerk's office. The deposition is that of Lawyer Melville C. Brown of Laramie City, Wyoming, where he has lived for thirty years. He has been United States District Attorney for that State, and Mayor of Laramie City.

In July, 1895, he said, Mrs. Angell admitted to him that she never had been married to Jay Gould, and that he was not the father of her child.

Mr. Brown testified that he first met Mrs. Angell at her home at Rouse's Point, N. Y., about two years ago. At that time he was counsel for Mrs. John F. Pierce of Rock Springs, Wyoming, who claimed to be the daughter of Jay Gould and Mrs. Angell.

"I visited Mrs. Angell," said Mr. Brown, "with a view to ascertaining the facts as to the alleged marriage between Mr. Gould and herself, and no one was present at the interview but Mrs. Angell and myself.

"Mrs. Angell admitted to me," said Mr. Brown, "that she was the mother of Mrs. Pierce, and that her name was Mrs. Angell."

Lawyer Brown admitted that he was not acting as counsel in the present action.

"I explained to Mrs. Angell that her daughter believed herself to be the child of Mrs. Angell by marriage with Jay Gould," he continued, "and asked Mrs. Angell whether she had ever been the wife of Jay Gould. She told me she had not, but said: 'Tell Mary Jane (her daughter) that she was born in lawful wedlock, and that her father was a Mr. De Russo.' I was very much surprised by the answer and said to Mrs. Angell that I had come from her daughter as her attorney, and that her daughter believed herself to be a daughter of Jay Gould.

Never Made the Claim.

"I explained that the matter was of the greatest importance to her daughter, and I wanted her to state the exact truth.

"She then repeated what she said before; that she had never been married to Mr. Gould, and that she had never claimed to anybody that she had been. She said she had been told by Mrs. Cody and the latter's attorney that if she would sign papers brought to her they would recover for her a very large sum of money from the Gould estate, and that she signed the papers because of their representations.

"She told me she never said to Mrs. Cody that she had been married to Mr. Gould.

"Mrs. Cody came into the room at that moment, and Mrs. Angell said: 'That is the woman to whom I gave the papers and for whom I signed.'

"I then repeated to Mrs. Cody what Mrs. Angell had said. Mrs. Cody became very much excited and, walking up and down the room wringing her hands, said she would be denounced and advertised all over the country as a blackmailer, and insisted to Mrs. Angell that she had represented to her [Mrs. Cody] that she had been married to Gould.

"Mrs. Angell, in a fierce and determined manner, said to Mrs. Cody, 'I never repeated any such thing to you; it is a lie, and you know it,' using some very strong language, and finally saying: 'This man comes for my daughter. She is the only human being on earth I love, and I shall tell him the whole truth. I don't care what you say or do.'"

Bogus Marriage Certificate.

The witness said Mrs. Cody then left the house, after which he said he read to Mrs. Angell a copy of a marriage certificate that he had purporting that she had been married to Mr. Gould in New York City at the home of an uncle named Brown, and that the certificate was signed "J. Hanna," and dated 1853.

The lawyer declares that Mrs. Angell then said she never lived in New York or went there, never saw Jay Gould in her life, and never had in her possession any such paper as he read to her. She told him she was married in 1853 to a Mr. De Russo at Rouse's Point by the Rev. M. Leighton, a Presbyterian clergyman.

In regard to the adoption of her daughter by the Mortons, witness said Mrs. Angell said she lived most of the time after the child was born at her home in Canada, and she gave the child to the Mortons for adoption because her father was quick-tempered and used to slap the child. She told him her name was Melissa, but she disliked the name, and sometimes was called Sarah Ann Brown, and she signed the adoption papers as such because De Russo was a Catholic, and she intended he should never see the child or find it.

Mr. Brown, in conclusion, said that, as he started to leave, Mrs. Angell said that if she got any money out of her suit she would aid her daughter and do all she could for her, "and as I went out of the door," said Mr. Brown, "she said to me, with tears in her eyes, 'As God is my Judge, I have told you the truth. I was never married to Jay Gould and never saw him in my life.'"

Mr. Brown also said that Mrs. Angell told him that she had been the mother of only one child, and that was Mrs. Pierce.

BRANDING OF BOLTING CLOTHS.

So many complaints have recently been made to Secretary of the Treasury Gage by importers who have protested against being compelled to have every square yard of bolting cloths branded that the department yesterday filed a ruling ordering that the letter of Paragraph 498 of the Dingley law must be followed. This paragraph is as follows:

"Bolting cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes, and so permanently marked as not to be available for any other use."

The department has perfected arrangements whereby the use of acids in marking will be done away with, and thus the marking will not affect the value of the goods.

IMPROVEMENTS AT ELBERON.

A number of well-known Elberon cottagers decided last Fall to provide better facilities for surf bathing than then existed at that resort. With this end in view Messrs. Robert Maclay, W. T. Evans, P. Sanford Ross, Charles T. Cook, Major Henry E. Smith, Franklin Murphy, T. T. Kinney, John A. McCall, Washington Wilson, H. C. Fahnestock, George M. Pullman, and others organized the "Elberon Beach Club."

In addition to a wide water frontage on the most desirable part of the beach the association purchased a handsome cottage, which will serve as a clubhouse, erected bathhouses and made other improvements, all of which will be formally placed at the disposition of their friends to-day. From 3 until 6 o'clock there will be a reception and afternoon tea under the direction of Mrs. George H. Prentiss, Mrs. Robert Maclay, Mrs. P. Sanford Ross, Mrs. William D. Harper, Mrs. Washington Wilson, Mrs. T. T. Kinney and the Misses Kinney, Mrs. Clarence Porter, and Mrs. C. T. Cook.

Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company

A meeting of the New York policy holders of the Mercantile Credit Guarantee Company, for which a receiver was appointed Thursday, was held yesterday in the rooms of the New York Credit Men's Association, in the Central Bank Building. The most of those present were dry goods jobbers. A committee was appointed to look after the interests of policy holders, consisting of the following: D. C. Cowdrey of Catlin & Co., M. E. Bannin of Converse, Stanton & Cullen; Thomas J. Patterson of Sawyer, Manning & Co., and E. H. McCray of James Talcott & Co. E. K. Sumerwell of the New York Life Building will act as counsel to the committee.

Four New Detective Sergeants.

Chief of Police Conlin yesterday promoted four detectives of the Central Office to be Detective Sergeants with an increase in salary from $1,400 to $2,000 annually. They are George H. Dale, Joseph O'Donohue, John P. Kelly, and Joseph Manton. They had been attached to the Detective Bureau since Acting Inspector O'Brien was placed in charge of it.

SUICIDE'S WILL CONTESTED.

Elias Stern Leaves His Sister a Fortune, Cutting Off His Half-Brother and Sisters.

The filing for probate of the will of Elias Stern of this city has brought out an answer to the petition of Max W. Mayer from David Stern, a half-brother of the decedent, which opens a contest likely to be interesting. The value of the estate, which consists of Government bonds, merchandise, and other personal property, is estimated at from $150,000 to $300,000. Mr. Mayer, a member of the hosiery firm of M. & C. Mayer, and Gustav N. Ballin of 40 West Seventy-sixth Street, who were named in the will as executors, have filed a bond of $400,000 as temporary administrators of the estate. The testator leaves $1,000 apiece to Max W. Mayer, an old friend; L. G. Drake of 115 Franklin Street, a trusted employe, and Mary Meyer of 158 East Seventy-second Street, his housekeeper. The residuary estate goes to Emilie Marxsohn of Königstetten, Bavaria, the testator's sister.

Mr. Stern had been a wholesale importer of hosiery, and still had an office at 640 Broadway when he committed suicide on the afternoon of April 5, 1897, by jumping from the ferryboat Bouwery Bay, which was on its way from East Ninety-second Street to Astoria. He had been suffering with spinal trouble and was subject to fits of despondency, but some of his friends believe that he merely fell over the rail of the boat while dizzy. He had no wife or family.

The will was executed March 2, 1897, and witnessed by M. Warley Platzek of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, counsel for the executors, and Charles Levinson. After its filing, Carl A. Hausmann of 96 Broadway, now attorney for the contestant, got a letter from United States Consul General Mason, in Germany, informing him of the existence of seven brothers and sisters of Elias Stern, whose names did not appear in the will. At the written request of Mr. Hausmann citations to appear at the probate of the will were mailed from the Surrogate's office to each of these persons, and David Stern of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, determined to contest the will on his own behalf and that of his brother and sisters: Bernhard Stern, Frankfort-on-the-Main; Adelheid Adler, Russelsheim-on-the-Main; Jeannette Kahn, Hergelschausen, Germany; Lina Stern, Frankfort-on-the-Main; Jette Grunebaum, Klein Waldstadt, Germany; Karoline Schmidt, Sandweg, Germany, and Lina Stern, confined in the insane asylum, of Werneck, Bavaria. Lina's mother, Hanna Stern, who lives in Klein Waldstadt, has been appointed a committee to represent her daughter, and Louis H. Hahlo of 280 Broadway is special guardian for the infant in this case.

The contestant alleges that the will was improperly made, and that the testator was not in possession of a sound mind or free will when he signed it. At the office of Mr. Mayer's attorneys it was said yesterday that Emilie Marxsohn was Elias Stern's full sister, but that the contestants were children of his father by a subsequent marriage, and virtually strangers to him; also, that his attending physician declared that Mr. Stern was sane at the time of his death.

HUDSON BRIDGE COMPANIES.

Consolidation Probable So as to Have One Bond Issue on Entire Property and Franchises.

The stockholders of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company held their annual meeting yesterday in the Fuller Building, Jersey City.

These Directors were elected: Everett M. Culver, George T. Werts, Cornelius V. Sidell, Delos E. Culver, Thomas M. Bauchle, James S. Clarkson, Charles A. Smylie, Charles H. Swan, Benjamin Wright, George B. Magoun, George B. Rhoades, Thomas C. Smith, and George Young.

Mr. Swan, who is Secretary of the New York Company, said: "A syndicate is being formed to place the bonds of the company, and every detail will be made ready to commence construction at the earliest possible moment. It is apparent that the merging of the two companies will become necessary, the object being to have a single bond issue upon the entire property and franchise and bring the two companies under one management, which will probably be called the Union Bridge and Terminal Company of New York, as by that course the railroads that seek to use the bridge will have but one management to deal with."

ROCCO DIES FROM HIS WOUNDS.

John Rocco, an Italian, thirty-two years old, of 109 Frost Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday from the nine stab wounds it is alleged he received at the hands of five of his countrymen on the morning of July 18. They are in jail, charged with the crime.

At the time of the assault Rocco, with the others, was playing cards. Rocco won $35, and at the end of the game, when a card was found lying on the floor near his chair, he was accused of cheating, and the men, it is asserted, drew knives and hacked his body in nine different places. He was then carried to his home, and his wife was threatened with death if she told about the stabbing.

ANNOYED THE ASTOR CLERKS.

Ludwig Astor was arrested at 23 West Twenty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon on complaint of the clerks of the Astor estate. They said that the man had pestered them for several days, claiming to be a relative of the Astors, and had made demands for money to aid him in getting back to Germany.

The prisoner told Magistrate Deuel he was a nephew of the elder John Jacob Astor. He said that he kept a saloon at 22 Railroad Avenue, Jersey City, till a few months ago, when business fell off so that he had to give it up. He admitted calling on the Astors to get money, and he meant no harm by it.

Magistrate Deuel told him to keep away from the Astors' office and discharged him. He was led out of court weeping.

SHERIFF'S JURY CHALLENGES.

Mrs. Mary A. Lucas was again arraigned before a Sheriff's jury yesterday for the purpose of determining her mental condition. George Hardy, who appeared as her attorney, challenged two of the jurors on finding that they were acquainted with De Lancey Nicoll, who appears for James Brady, known as "Diamond Jim," Mrs. Lucas's son, who claims she is insane.

She is seventy-two years old, and for the past two months has been confined in the Amityville Asylum. At a previous examination of her case the jury disagreed. It is claimed by her lawyer that she is sane, but that her son seeks to isolate her, and control her property, which is said to be worth $20,000.

When the jury was completed the hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next.

MRS. E. WEBER'S HEIRS SUE.

Papers have been filed with Kings County Clerk Worth in an action by Katherine, Cecilia F., Adele, Elsie, and Alfred Weber against their uncle, John Weber, to recover $200,000 in real estate in this city and Brooklyn. The plaintiffs allege that on June 1, 1880, Elizabeth Weber owned an interest in twenty-one lots in the vicinity of Eighty-eighth and Eighty-seventh Streets and Ninth Avenue, this city, on which the defendant held three mortgages, executed by Jacob Weber, for $82,000. Two of the mortgages for $51,700 were in process of foreclosure.

The defendant, for a valuable consideration, agreed with Elizabeth Weber to buy the lots at the sale and to hold them as security for the payment of the mortgage, and upon any subsequent sale to pay the excess, if any, to Elizabeth Weber. In 1887 he sold the lots, it was alleged, for a sum largely in excess of the mortgages. Elizabeth Weber died in 1893. Two other blocks of property in Brooklyn and King's Bridge, dependent upon the agreement mentioned, are a part of the action.

Huntington's Stepson Accused.

Arthur M. Huntington, twenty-seven years old, of Throgg's Neck, N. Y., who, it was said, is the stepson of Collis P. Huntington, was in Morrisania Police Court yesterday for a hearing on a charge of assault preferred by Dennis Ward, a roadmaker employed on Ocean Avenue, Throgg's Neck. Ward accused Huntington, who is a bicyclist, of deliberately riding him down on the avenue last Tuesday. Huntington said a gang of workmen on the avenue occupied all the riding space, and though he shouted to them they did not move, so that the running down of Ward was, on the rider's part, unavoidable. He was only slightly hurt. Ward had no witnesses present, and the hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next.

AUTUMN TRADE PROSPECTS

Merchants Throughout the United States Say that Prosperity Is Near at Hand.

ONLY A FEW DISCOURAGED

Good News from the Great Wheat and Corn Belt, the Middle Atlantic States, but Less Favorable from New England.

With a view to learning as clearly as possible the conditions existing in the various sections of the country and the outlook for Autumn and Winter business, The Dry Goods Economist has just completed an exhaustive canvass of the United States. This was done through subscribers to The Economist, 1,610 replies having been received.

The most encouraging statements come from the great wheat and corn producing belt, including the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Ohio. In all these States the merchants are evidently very hopeful, for crops are unusually large and prices are high and likely to be higher. We have seldom seen such unanimity in cheerfulness as comes from Indiana, where, out of ninety-five correspondents, only two report the prospects as not good. In the other States in the grain-producing section, a very great majority of merchants are sure of improvement, and equally encouraging are the views expressed in Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

In New England the conditions are somewhat less favorable, owing to the lack of employment of labor. Nevertheless improvement is looked for in this section.

In the Middle Atlantic States the prospects are very flattering, especially in Maryland, although merchants in New York State are almost equally sanguine of good business. In the agricultural districts of Pennsylvania prospects are excellent, and it is from the coal regions, where actual and prospective strikes are having ill effects, that poor reports come.

In the Virginias, Kentucky, and the District of Columbia there is a healthy spirit of enterprise and hopefulness, discouraging features being reported by only a small minority.

In the South crops are generally in good condition, and merchants seem pretty well satisfied that business will be good, especially if the price of cotton does not go below 6 or 7 cents, of which there is no likelihood at present.

Bright in the Far West.

In the far West, in both mining and stock raising regions, the prospects seem to be extremely favorable. In fact, from this section come some of the most encouraging reports we have received. California and other Pacific States also send cheering statements.

A very noticeable feature of the reports is the practically entire absence of any reference to "free silver," only two subscribers referring to what was such a burning question a year ago. These two, whose remarks are quoted, are both located in Montana.

"We are satisfied," says The Economist, "that whoever will study our compilation and the extracts from replies which we present will agree with the majority of the reports that we are on the eve of an era of exceptional prosperity."

Out of 1,494 concerns which report definitely as to the condition of their stocks 334 say they are larger than in previous years, 649 about the same, and 511 smaller.

Where stocks are larger it is due to (1) heavier purchases in anticipation of higher prices from the change in tariff, or (2) to extension of business, introduction of new departments, &c., or (3) to the carrying over of Summer merchandise owing to unseasonable weather in certain localities and in other sections to the buying on hand a considerable quantity of heavy goods carried over from last Winter.

Condition of Stocks.

Conditions of the third class are the exception, however. The majority of stocks are reported as clean and in good shape, even when they are put down as "about the same as in previous years," while the showing of 511 stocks smaller than in previous years indicates that merchants have been keeping up with the times and getting themselves in good shape to take advantage of improved conditions.

When stocks are reported larger than in previous years it is often because of unusually extensive purchases—notably on carpets and dress goods—in anticipation of the new tariff. In some instances the increased stocks are attributed to the carrying over of Spring goods, owing to unseasonable weather. Again, in many instances, large stocks are attributed to the opening of new departments, increased business, and similar causes. Nearly all the replies, however, having come to hand between July 24 and Aug. 4, the prospects outlined are practically all based on present conditions. Briefly put, out of 1,579 subscribers who express definite views as to the prospects 456 say they are very good, 595 good, and 421 fair, while 107 say they are discouraging, not so good as last year, poor, &c. In other words, out of 1,579 merchants scattered all over the United States only 107 feel discouragement at the outlook.

RICHARDSON'S TWO WILLS.

Widow and Children of the "Spite House" Owner Begin a Legal Fight for His Estate.

The opening steps in the battle for the estate of the late Joseph Richardson, the eccentric millionaire contractor, who built and lived in a "spite house," and had his coffin made years before his death, were taken yesterday by the filing of objections to the probate of each of his two wills. The decedent's widow, Emma J. Richardson, through her lawyers, Darlington & Jenkins, opposed the probate of the will dated Oct. 29, 1894, which was the second one discovered. George and Dellaripha Grace Richardson, the testator's children, were represented by Miller, Peckham & Dixon, who filed objections in their behalf to the will dated April 24, 1897. The case comes up on the calendar on Sept. 14, when a date for hearing the testimony will be set.

The will executed in 1894 divides the estate, variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000, between the son and daughter. Mrs. Richardson alleges, in objection to it, that it was not the testator's last will and testament, as another was executed on April 24, 1897; that if was not executed by the decedent; that it is not in conformity with the statute; that undue influence was used, if the document was ever executed at all.

Mr. Richardson died on June 8, in the "spite house," 1,216 Lexington Avenue, which he had built on a plot five feet wide, because the owner of the neighboring property wouldn't give him the price he wanted for his strip of land, at the time he wanted it. The will executed some two weeks before his death gave $50,000 to the Rev. Dr. Henry Warren, $17,500 in trust to the clergyman to pay off a mortgage on the Central Park Baptist Church, of which he is pastor, and divided the residuary estate btween his widow and his son and daughter, children by his first wife. W. R. Spooner of 119 Nassau Street, represents the interests of the church.

The decedent's children allege against this will, that the testator was subject to undue influence when he executed it, and neither at that time nor at any time when it could have been drawn was he of sound mind or fit to make a will; that the document was not "subscribed, published, and attested" in conformity with statute, and is illegal and void.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission had a session yesterday at the Army Building. Admiral John G. Walker, United States Navy; Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Navy, and Prof. L. M. Haupt, C. E., were present. Admiral Walker was elected President of the Commission and M. A. Connolly was appointed Secretary.

To Move Insane Asylum Headquarters.

After Aug. 15 the headquarters of the Long Island State Hospital for the Insane will be transferred from Flatbush to Kings Park, L. I. When the new buildings at Kings Park are completed, there will be ample accommodations for 2,000 patients.

The surest Cough cure is DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT; and even the money cost is less than for most other remedies; it takes so little of it.—Adv.

BUYERS SOON TO BE HERE

A Number of Out-of-Town Merchants Have Already Arrived in New York.

MANY EXPECTED NEXT WEEK

Some Southern Excursions Start To-day—3,000 New Non-Resident Members—Good Effect of the Work Done by the Merchants' Association.

A number of out-of-town merchants have already called at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association, Broadway and Leonard Street, and expressed their acknowledgments to the officers of that organization for securing to them reduced rate privileges on the railroads. Buyers from various points South and West are coming to the New York market a little earlier than usual this year, and the next few days will witness a constant inflowing stream of merchants from interior points. The rooms of the Merchants' Association are practically in readiness for their reception. Several Southern excursions start in this direction to-day.

More than 3,000 out-of-town business men have joined the Merchants' Association since last Monday morning, carrying the grand total above 14,000. Meanwhile the resident membership has increased steadily and in the right direction. Local merchants of influence and enterprise are taking a more active interest in the work of the association, and the rapid increase in dues from active members gives the officers of the organization the means to enlarge the scope of its work.

Vice President John C. Juhring said yesterday: "I have just sent in application 101 for active membership. That is the number of firms and individuals that have joined the Merchants' Association through my intercession. This result, I think, proves my enthusiasm in the work of the organization. I am satisfied that the direction of the affairs of the Merchants' Association is in the hands of men who are determined to work for such results as will benefit every New York merchant. President King is not only full of enthusiasm and vigor, but of resources and push. It is the purpose of the Merchants' Association to help business men in all lines of trade, and I feel that every patriotic citizen who desires the welfare of New York ought to join with us at once. Our success thus far has been remarkable."

More Encouraging Words.

The following is from J. B. Renwick & Co.: "The Merchants' Association is the result of a need that has been felt in New York for a long time. The great strength of the Merchants' Association lies in the fact that in it are combined a large number of men, among whom are some of the best known men in the city, all working together for a common end. This work cannot be otherwise than successful. I cannot doubt that with the inducements that have been offered, and the wide-spread notoriety that the press has given to this movement out-of-town merchants will flock to New York in greater numbers than ever before. Once here, such merchants will not need urging to induce them to come again."

Adam & Gosman of Baltimore writes: "I take pleasure in sending my application for non-resident membership in your association, which I hope to avail myself of. I have been a buyer in New York City for a number of years, and can testify to the general satisfaction given and kind treatment accorded to me by its merchants and citizens."

The firm of Geering & Co. of Plattsmouth, Neb., sends this message: "Your association is to be congratulated on the splendid efforts it is making to show New York as she really is."

Folimer, Clogg & Co. write: "The advantage of the out-of-town merchant in coming to New York cannot be over estimated. By coming here he will see the largest stocks to be found in any place in this country and the most approved methods of handling those stocks. He will receive new ideas of how a store should be run, and by adopting them in his own store will be able to more than successfully compete with his opposition merchants who are not up to date. It seems to us it is the duty of every public-spirited merchant in New York to join the Merchants' Association and help it along in its work. The Merchants' Association fully deserves their support, and I am glad to see that it has a strong backing. Its work will benefit New York to a very great extent."

The Old Dominion Steamship Company announces its willingness to co-operate further with the Merchants' Association for the purpose of giving as much time as possible for merchants in the South to visit New York and make their purchases during this month and September. That company has agreed to extend the dates of its first excursions three days, making the tickets good from the 7th to 14th of this month, inclusive.

Additional Resident Members.

The following new resident members were enrolled yesterday: Importers of Drugs—Schieffelin & Co. and W. A. Ross & Brother; Unhairing of Seal, &c.—Cimiotti Unhairing Company; Furs—Hochstim & Bossak, Bash, Becker & Co., Thorer & Praetorius, and John Russ Fur Company; Law and Collections—United Merchants of New York; Banking—Robert J. Kimball and Western National Bank; Butter and Cheese—Petrie & Reed, Yeas—Bronson, Brown & Co.; Games, Toys, and Amusements—Selchow & Righter; Crockery and Glass Importers—George F. Bassett & Co.; Pipes and Smokers' Articles—Kaufmann Brothers & Bondy; Furniture Manufacturing—F. Mohr & Co.; Boots and Shoes—Thomas Boyd & Co.; Silk Ribbons—Smith & Kaufmann; Manufacturers Ladies' Underwear—D. E. Sicher & Co.; Real Estate Title Insurance—Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Importers Laces—E. K. Wilson & Son; Commission Merchants, Felts, Carriage Robes—Strook & Co.; Dry Goods Commission—Hardt Von Bernuth & Co.; Commission Merchants—Hardt & Lindgens; Commission Importers—Charles G. Landon & Co.; Spool Cotton—Theodore Frelinghuysen; Gloves—Louis Meyers & Son; Importers of Wines—Julius Wile, Brother & Co.; Stationery—Tucker & Fiske Stationery Company; Carriage Linings—Dusenbury & Bond.

ANOTHER ROAD CUTS RATES.

T. M. Emerson, Traffic Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line, issued a circular yesterday announcing a special schedule of low rates from Southern points to Eastern cities. This action has no connection with the work of the Merchants' Association of New York, but is taken in consequence of the reduced rates offered by the Seaboard Air Line and the Old Dominion Steamship Company. Farmers as well as merchants are expected to avail themselves of the reduced fares.

On next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the Atlantic Coast Line will sell excursion tickets from Southern points to Richmond, Norfolk and Washington at a rate of one fare for the round trip with a limit of fifteen days from the date of sale. These excursion rates will apply to the territory in Georgia and Alabama and all points in the Southeastern Passenger Association which have ticket arrangements with the Atlantic Coast Line.

The reduced rates made by the Southern lines have aroused a spirit of travel in Georgia. A party of 150 residents of Augusta, Savannah, and vicinity is to come to this city on the 12th and 13th of this month. Rooms have been engaged at the Gerlach Hotel for the entire party. Another excursion party of sixty excursionists from Southern cities has also engaged rooms at the Gerlach for August. Chief Roulett of the Augusta Fire Department and several of the fire chiefs of other Southern cities will arrive at the Gerlach on the 13th inst. on their way to the National Convention of the Chiefs of the Fire Departments of the United States, which will be held in New Haven beginning on the 15th inst. The Southern chiefs expect to spend two or three days in this city.

A BUYERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Buyers' Association of America will be organized next Saturday afternoon in the Williams Building, at Broadway and White Street. The installation ceremonies will be presided over by Mayor Strong. Buyers and department managers are eligible to membership.

This association is to be established for the purpose of bringing closer together buyers generally through out the United States, and also to create a benefit fund for the private relief of worthy and needy members.

A labor bureau will be organized by which it is proposed to render assistance to both employe and employer. It is expected that upward of 1,000 names will be enrolled in the list of membership by Saturday next.

LEGAL NOTES.

PERSONAL PROPERTY HELD BY TENANTS IN COMMON.—Mrs. Blanche Hauel de Logerot, who, in 1891, was the owner of the building at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, known as "Hotel de Logerot," jointly with her husband, Richard de Logerot, entered into an agreement with Ludwig Baumann to pay him $4,500 for furnishing the three upper floors of 124 Fifth Avenue, as annexed to Hotel de Logerot, the title to the furniture to remain in the seller until paid for. In August, 1893, Richard de Logerot made a general assignment for creditors, to George G. Guion, of all his property, including the furniture referred to. This furniture was afterward fully paid for, but Mr. Baumann subsequently recovered judgments aggregating about $7,000 against Mrs. de Logerot, upon promissory notes given by her for other furniture, and executions were levied upon this furniture at 124 Fifth Avenue. Sidney J. Baumann became the purchaser at the execution sale. Subsequently, under an agreement between the parties to an action by Sidney J. Baumann, against Assignee Guion, to have it adjudged to whom the property belonged, it was actually sold, and the proceeds, amounting to $5,652, were deposited in a trust company. Justice Chase, before whom the action was tried, has now decided that Mr. and Mrs. de Logerot owned this property as tenants in common, that the husband had no right to sell the wife's interest by virtue of his being an owner with her, and his possession and that of his assignee after the assignment did not create any presumption of exclusive ownership in them. The sale under the execution vested in the plaintiff the right, title, and interest of Mrs. de Logerot, and the plaintiff and defendant thus became equal owners thereof as tenants in common. As the property was not in its nature separable, Justice Chase held that this action in equity was the proper remedy, and the fact that the property at the beginning of the action was in the exclusive possession of defendant would not defeat the action. Judgment was given for the plaintiff that the property and its proceeds belonged to the parties to the action in equal shares, and the fund was to be divided between them.

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A GIFT SUBJECT TO A TRUST.—Miss Helena Flint and Miss Eleanor M. Ruthrauff, who have been very warm friends for more than twelve years, have had a disagreement in reference to a conditional gift of money made by the former to the latter, and the result is a suit by Miss Flint to gain possession of the fund. In the Spring of 1885 Miss Flint answered an advertisement of Miss Ruthrauff's, which offered her services as professor of music for a home through the Summer months. An arrangement was then made by which Miss Ruthrauff taught Miss Flint's little cousins during the Summer. After that she continued to live with Miss Flint as companion and kept house for her. Miss Ruthrauff first got an allowance of $10 a month, which was soon increased to $60 a month. Their relations became more and more intimate, and in the Spring of 1888 Miss Flint made her will, in which she gave to Miss Ruthrauff a legacy of $25,000 absolutely. Miss Ruthrauff made her will about the same time, giving all her property to Miss Flint. There were talks between the two afterward regarding possible objections to the will by Miss Flint's relatives, and in December, 1890, Miss Flint took from her box at the deposit vault $10,000 in bonds and gave them to Miss Ruthrauff to put in her box, saying: "These bonds are provisionally for you in case of my death; you may have the coupons and deposit them to your credit at the bank; I shall cease paying you the allowance and the coupons will be sufficient out of those payments." The following December she took $15,000 of bonds from her box, and they were put in Miss Ruthrauff's box, Miss Flint saying that "the bonds were provisionally for Miss Ruthrauff in case of my death; that she could not have the coupons, as I needed them to defend expenses; I shall now change my will and leave out the provision I made for you of $25,000." Shortly afterward Miss Flint gave to Miss Ruthrauff a paper signed by her, stating that she gave her $25,000 in bonds and had placed them in her box. Justice Chase, before whom Miss Flint's suit to recover the bonds was tried, holds that Miss Flint intended to and did make to Miss Ruthrauff a valid gift of the bonds, subject to the income on $15,000 being retained by her during her life, and subject to the gift being entirely defeated if Miss Ruthrauff died before her, and that trust was created to carry out such intention. The money is directed to be turned over to the Union Trust Company as trustee. Miss Ruthrauff to have the income on $10,000 during her life and Miss Flint to have the income of $15,000 for life. Miss Flint is to have the principal if she outlives Miss Ruthrauff, otherwise the principal is to go to the latter.

***

CONSIDERATION FOR CONTRACT.—In a suit by the V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company to recover a walnut bar in the possession of Simon Friedman, it appeared that the latter, a saloon keeper, agreed to and did buy beer from the plaintiff corporation in consideration of its furnishing him a new bar without charge. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given in a district court in favor of the defendant, holding, by Presiding Justice Daly, that there was a consideration which entitled defendant to hold the bar against a claim of the company that it still belonged to the corporation, on the ground that its officers had no power to give away its property.

***

VERDICT AGAINST THE WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.—After a verdict had been rendered in favor of James Reynolds for $2,300 in his suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries received while he was a passenger on a train from New York to Yonkers on Oct. 6, 1894, a new trial was ordered, upon the ground that the verdict was contrary to the weight of evidence. The plaintiff, who had bought a ticket to Yonkers, when the train reached King's Bridge started to leave it, intending, he said, to take another train, which reached Yonkers at a station nearer his home. He testified that as he was debarking the train suddenly started with a jerk, and he was thrown to the ground, his hand striking the track in front of a wheel, which passed over it and crushed it. He was taken aboard the train again and carried to Yonkers. Several witnesses testified that Reynolds, who was slightly intoxicated, attempted to leave the train before it had stopped, and fell in his attempt. The Appellate Division, by Justice Rumsey, has affirmed the order for a new trial, holding it to be clear that the evidence in favor of the defendant was largely preponderating upon the vital question whether the train started while the defendant was getting off from it.

***

BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.—Adam Buehler recovered judgment in the First District Court, before Justice Lynn, against Louisa Weiffenbach, in an action to recover brokerage upon the sale of defendant's property, No. 524 East Eighty-third Street, for $20,500. The judgment has been affirmed by the Appellate Term, which holds, by Presiding Justice Daly, that when a real estate broker is engaged to sell property, no price being specified, and produces a customer who makes an offer that is not then accepted by the owner, but is subsequently accepted, he is entitled to his commissions, it appearing that his agency had not been terminated and that he had not abandoned his efforts.

Stole Fifty Suits of Clothing.

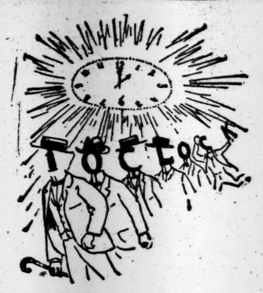
Isidor Robin, aged twenty-two, was arrested yesterday for the theft of fifty suits of clothing from Kulzman Brothers of 743 and 745 Broadway. He was formerly employed in the house, which is a wholesale establishment, and it is thought he had hidden himself in the place before it was locked up the evening before. Detectives caught him leaving the place with a bundle of twelve suits and then he confessed where he had hidden the rest. The police claim he had confederates and had his examination postponed till to-day so that they can find the others.

Claimed the Boy with the Tag.

John Daniels, the ten-year-old boy who was shipped with a tag on him from St. Louis to New York, arriving Thursday night, was claimed yesterday. His grandmother had made arrangements with the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Great Jones Street and Lafayette Place, to take care of him, but the authorities there were expecting him to come to the Grand Central Station instead of over the Lackawanna Railroad.

Aid for the "Little Mothers."

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $2 from John Townsend, Jr., and Learned Townsend, 85 Virginia Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., for the Little Mothers' Aid Association.



Saturday, our sun sets at 1 P. M.; rises Monday 8 A. M.
Needn't pay regular prices to-day—trousers reduced to $3; bicycle breeches to $2.50; winter coats and vests to $5—sizes, of course, are broken.
Shoes, hats and furnishings.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DETECTIVES SHADOWED FRIEND

Feared He Might "Plant" a Bogus Head of Guldensuppe—Report that the Latter Lives.

Emanuel Friend of Friend, House & Grossman, counsel for Mrs. Nack, has had no little amusement over the efforts of detectives of Acting Inspector O'Brien's staff to find Guldensuppe's head.

"I can tell you something about that that isn't very generally known," he remarked the other day. "They were dogging me for a long while, on suspicion that I was going to induce them to identify some one else's head as Guldensuppe's. They expected me to get a head from a dissecting room, cover it with plaster of paris, and drop it in the East River or some other place where they would find it, and afterward prove that it was never on the shoulders of Guldensuppe. They followed me about for some time to catch me at it. My opinion is that they would identify the head of a mummy 3,000 years old as that of the supposed murdered man if it were encased in plaster of paris." Mr. Friend then referred to a mark on which the prosecution is relying most strongly to prove the identity of the dismembered corpse with the missing bath attendant, and said he had witnesses in abundance to prove that there were any amount of men so characterized.

Coroner Hoeber yesterday received a letter signed "Mrs. Emma," which said that Guldensuppe was alive and was living somewhere in Harlem. The Coroner notified the District Attorney's office and ais Friend, House & Grossman, counsel for Thorn.

Soon after the receipt of the letter Assistant District Attorney Rosalsky and Lawyer Friend passed through the corridor near the Coroner's office, where a reporter was reading the letter. The latter called the attention of the gentlemen to the letter.

While Mr. Friend was reading the letter Coroner Hoeber came along. He was very angry because he found the letter in Mr. Friend's hands, and snatched it from him. The men were about to come to blows when they were separated.

Mr. Friend turned to the bystanders and said: "You can state for me and on my authority that I believe that Coroner Hoeber wrote that letter himself." This, however, the Coroner denied.

Coroner Hoeber says the letter is not a fake, but Mr. Friend attaches no importance to it. Acting Inspector O'Brien said he would pay no attention to the matter, because he knew from information in his possession which he was not at liberty to divulge at present that Guldensuppe is dead and that the portions of a human body found are his. The Acting Inspector further stated that he knew from Thorn's own lips that Guldensuppe was dead, although he had made no confession.

Coroner Tuthill and Detective Sergeants Krauch and Price called at the Morgue yesterday afternoon with an unknown man and viewed the supposed body of Guldensuppe. The Coroner said the object of the visit was for further identification.

STARVING, HE STOLE MILK.

Story of Hunger Told by a Prisoner in Yorkville Court—Advised to Go to Connecticut.

Arrested for stealing a bottle of milk worth 16 cents, Herbert Williams confessed the theft in Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and told Magistrate Wentworth he was starving, having eaten nothing for three days.

Williams was observed early yesterday morning taking the milk which had been left in the area at 29 West Seventieth Street. The foreman of the dairy which supplied the milk made the complaint against him. He said that many bottles of milk had been stolen from areas in that neighborhood recently.

The prisoner, telling his story, said he had never stolen anything before, and that he had been driven to it by poverty

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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Of Jean Ingelow.

ANECDOTES OF HER AND FACTS ABOUT HER BOOKS.

The late Jean Ingelow (giving the "g" in the surname a softened sound) was born in 1820 in Boston, Lincolnshire. Her father, who was a banker, moved to Ipswich, and The Academy says that "banking and Evangelicalism have conspicuously run together in certain families, and they did in hers. Almost Quakerlike some of her likings and aversions might be called." Something that she seems to have always held in horror was human strife, and so in Jean Ingelow's verse there never is any allusion to war. The call of the bugle, the cry to arms were distressing sounds to her. She carried this so far that it is said when she had written in "Kismet" the story of a lad's love for liberty and his delight in the sea, some critic told her that boys in reading the book might be fired with the idea of entering the navy. That so disturbed Jean Ingelow that she took the work and revised it carefully, changing some of the parts.

Jean Ingelow's early life, her first ambitions are by no means easy to follow. Exceedingly modest, she was particularly reticent about herself. To those who knew her intimately she would sometimes express astonishment at her own success. Perfectly quiet in her manner, she was deliberate in all she did, and she was forty-three before she published her first acknowledged book of verse.

It is to our credit that appreciation of Jean Ingelow first came from the United States, and it is possible that she is even better liked here than in England. Counting the number of volumes purchased as evidence of merit, it is computed that over 200,000 volumes of Jean Ingelow's works have found purchasers in this country. Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell were among her earliest admirers, and praise from either of these was praise indeed. "Tennyson was generous in his encomiums," and above all Ruskin, "whose praise has always been precious to women, was at her feet."

Jean Ingelow's first collected edition of poems was published by Messrs. Longman & Co. It was taken up by the public in rather a deliberate manner. Anyhow, in good time this first edition was exhausted. Then Miss Ingelow went to London to treat with her publishers for a second edition. But the Messrs. Longman, so it is said, rather declined venturing on a second edition. There might have been risks, so it was intimated, which the house did not deem it prudent to take then. Miss Ingelow, somewhat disappointed, was leaving the establishment when she passed a man hurrying up to the office of the Messrs. Longman, and presently she was asked to return, a messenger having been sent her. It seems somebody had just asked for 500 copies of "Jean Ingelow's Poems," and at once the necessity of a second edition became imperative. It had taken some year or more for the appreciation of her poems to come, but from that time on her merits were confirmed, and so we have to-day the twenty-third English edition of her first series of "Poems." "Imagine my feelings of envy and humiliation," Christina Rossetti is reported to have said when she received only a volume of the eighteenth edition of "Jean Ingelow's Poems." The first edition of "Poems by Jean Ingelow" appeared in 1863. Her first volume was "A Rhyming Chronicle of Incidents and Feelings," issued anonymously in 1850.

With fairly comfortable means, though Miss Ingelow received handsome compensation for her works, it is believed that the money she derived from her copyrights was for the major part dispensed in charity. She was the most generous of women.

There is an amusing story told relating to nightingales, which sweet songsters she often introduces in her verses. But nightingales were mere hearsays to her, for up to 1868 she had never heard one. Paying a special visit to some friends who boasted of a grove in which nightingales warbled, Miss Ingelow went out one May evening to listen to the bird orchestra. To greet so distinguished an audience the nightingales were singing their sweetest, and all else were silent. Then Miss Ingelow said: "Are they singing? I don't hear anything." The lady was by no means deaf, but the fact is she had forgotten to remove some cotton from her ears, for, the evening being damp and raw, she had been afraid of catching a possible cold.

To pose as a poet was something Jean Ingelow despised. She liked best to talk plain prose. She carried this so far that when invited to some dinner as a celebrity, and expected to show off, she was invariably disappointing. She talked well enough, but discussed invariably commonplace topics.

To write such fine verse as did Jean Ingelow means that she had strong powers of concentration. The idea comes, but to make it grow, to give it leafage and flowers, to endow the blooms with perfume, is a longer, a slower process. Some one who knew her well says that in the time when she was writing she did not read much, and she was "singularly ignorant of contemporaneous literature." Once she said, "It is a great price to pay for writing successfully, but I dare not read what others are writing in the same vein. I have such a dread of unconsciously borrowing their ideas."

Poems that are fully twenty years old must have a vital force of their own so as to be read to-day. Poets come and poets go, and their verses reflect the incidents, the feelings of the present moment, and this is but natural. The flicker of one sunrise is the prelude of the sombreness of a night which follows, but the sweetness, the freshness, the naturalness of the true poet are not evanescent.

It is Jean Ingelow's pitying tenderness which leaves its impress. How often has not Elizabeth's call to her cows been repeated?

"Cusha! cusha! cusha! calling
Ere the early dews were falling.
* * * * *
Leave your meadow's grasses mellow,
Mellow, mellow:
Quit your cowslips, cowslips yellow,
Come uppe Whitefoot, come uppe Lightfoot,
Quit the stalks of parsley hollow,
Hollow, hollow."

What a sweet, sad refrain is here! True grief never found a more poignant utterance than in these six lines:

"Is there never a chink in the world above
Where they listen for words from below?
Nay, I spoke once, and I grieved thee sore,
I remember all that I said,
And now thou wilt hear me no more—no more
Till the sea gives up her dead."

The remains of Miss Ingelow were interred in the family grave at West Brompton Cemetery. Besides relatives and friends present, there were a number of Americans, chiefly ladies. The Bishop of Wakefield and the Rev. G. R. Thornton of St. Barnabas's performed the funeral service. The coffin, which was of polished oak, with brass mountings, bore upon the breastplate the words, "Jean Ingelow. Born March 17, 1820; died July 20, 1897." Above this was fastened a cross of roses, and on the card were the words, "Mr. Ruskin. In sorrow and affectionate memory." A bouquet of sweet mignonette was inscribed, "Antoinette Sterling. With dear love. There is no death; there is no beginning or end to life." Maxwell Gray sent a wreath of laurel leaves, intertwined with gold braid, and the words, "Ave, atque vale!" After the Bishop of Wakefield had pronounced the benediction, Mme. Antoinette Sterling by the open grave sang "The Lord Is My Shepherd."

The Completion of a Great Dictionary.

Sidney Lee, the editor of the English Dictionary of National Biography, says that every article to appear in the dictionary has now been assigned to a writer. Nine additional volumes are yet to appear, making sixty in all. The last he expects to see published in September, 1899. The article on Wordsworth will be written by Leslie Stephen. Mr. Lee's article on Shakespeare in the volume just ready is the longest in the entire work, making as it does 45,000 words.

Mr. Lee recently stated that the article on Addison, written by Leslie Stephen, was used as a model for contributors, being sent to them in pamphlet form for their guidance. Another interesting fact stated by Mr. Lee is that among the instructions sent out was a line which read: "No inventory of domestic virtues should be attempted."

Historical Love Letters.

Emile Pierret of Paris, who some time ago published a little volume concerning the great passions in history and how they had influenced the world, has edited what might be called a "collection of historical love letters," which he entitles "Les Amantes Célèbres." The book consists of extracts from the correspondence of Héloïse to Abélard, of Gabrielle d'Estrées to Henri IV., of Marianna Alcaforada to M. de Chamilly, of Mlle. de La Vallière to the Maréchal de Bellefond, of Présidentesse Ferrand to Barbon de Breteuil, of Mme. de Staël de Launay to Chevalier du Ménil, of Adrienne Lecouvreur to d'Argental, of Mlle. Aïssé to Mme. Calandrini, of Mme. de la Popelinière to the Duke de Richelieu, of Mme. Du Deffand to Horace Walpole, of the Marquise Du Châtelet to the Duke de Richelieu and to Saint-Lambert, and of many other women down to Mme. Roland and Aimée Desclée. It is a curious collection, and gives, perhaps, a better idea of domesticity in high places in historical France than do the chronicles of the various periods.

Bourget's New Book.

Paul Bourget has just brought out another volume of short stories, for which the Paris critics assure the same success that attended his preceding volume in that line, "Recommencements." In this new book, "Voyageuses," the title offers more than a suggestion of the subject. It is a psychological study undertaken by the writer concerning the diverse types of women who are to be met with on all extended journeys in the world—en route from London to New York, Suez to Calcutta, Liverpool to Cape Town, &c. M. Bourget has dedicated his book to the Countess de Brigode.

The Monument to Verlaine.

The fund being raised in Paris to provide a monument for the late symbolistic poet, Paul Verlaine, has now reached 5,200f. Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has subscribed 200f.

Hood's First Poem.

The first poem published by Thomas Hood appeared in The Dundee Magazine in June, 1815. It was called "Sabbath Morning," and is said never to have been included in any edition of Hood's works. The lines are as follows:

How few of all this hurrying crowd
Who press to reach the house of prayer,
Who seek the temple of their God,
Seek Him whose spirit hovers there!

See yon demure and pious maid,
She surely shows devotion true;
In robes of purity arrayed,
Her bonnet, not her heart, is new!

To yonder heaving bosom turn,
Which swells with silent rapture high;
With sacred zeal her heart must burn:
Ah! trace the coquette's glancing eye!

That grave and stately sage, indeed,
His thoughts must be on Heav'n intent;
But Heav'n, perhaps, in him may read
A pondering wish for cent. per cent.

With nimble steps and eager haste
That pious youth with pleasure view,
Who fears a single moment's waste—
His footsteps yonder fair pursue.

Yet who shall dare presume to raise
A din of censure, better grudg'd;
Take, then, the moral of my lays:
And judge not that ye be not judg'd.

The Art Institute of Chicago.

The tenth annual exhibition of the Art Institute of Chicago will be opened on Nov. 3. The eligible works will include only oil paintings and sculpture, of contemporary American artists, not before publicly exhibited in Chicago. Entry blanks must be sent to Mr. W. M. R. French, Director, at institute, not later than Thursday, Oct. 14. The juries of selection are: For New York—H. Siddons Mowbray, William A. Coffin, F. K. M. Rehn; for Philadelphia—Charles X. Harris, F. F. de Crano, David Wilson Jordan; for Boston—Hendricks A. Hallett, H. Winthrop Peirce, Hermann Dudley Murphy; for Cincinnati—George Debereiner, Atha Haydock, Clement J. Barnhorn; for St. Louis—Charles Percy Davis, Charles Ward Rhodes, Robert P. Bringhurst; for Chicago, Art Committee of the Art Institute—Charles L. Hutchinson, James H. Dole, Martin A. Ryerson, Bryan Lathrop, Robert A. Waller; Advisory Committee of Artists—Arthur Dawson, Charles Francis Browne, Hardesty G. Maratta, Pauline Dohn, Lorado Taft.

Unpublished Lines by Emily Bronte.

To The Woman at Home Mr. Clement Shorter has contributed an account of certain literary relics of the Brontës. Here are the first four verses of a poem hitherto unpublished and written by Emily Brontë:

The sun is near meridian height,
And my sun sinks in endless night;
But if that night bring only sleep,
Then I shall rest, while thou wilt weep.

And say not, that my early tomb
Will give me to a darker doom;
Shall these long agonising years
Be punished by eternal tears?

No; that, I feel, can never be;
A God of hate could hardly bear
To watch through all eternity
His own creation's dread despair!

The pangs that wring my mortal breast
Must claim from Justice lasting rest;
Enough, that this departing breath
Will pass in anguish worse than death.

The London Philatelic Exhibition.

There was richness in that exhibition of postage stamps which has just been held in London under the auspices of the Duke of York. Here were general, special, collections of albums, stamps, envelopes, post cards, &c. There were 112 classes and 302 entries. The total value of the collection, it was estimated, was £200,000, and not a penny less.

Oriental Manuscripts.

For the meeting of the Congress of Orientalists which is to be held in Paris in September, the Bibliothèque Nationale is preparing a special exhibition of Oriental manuscripts, maps, and printed matter. The exhibition, says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, will be lodged in the superb hall known as the Galerie Mazarine, and in the smaller hall called the Salle du Parnasse. A portion of the objects which are to be submitted to the inspection of the members of the congress are already in their places, and there one can admire, among other things, an ordination rite for Buddhist priests, (manuscript rather faded;) a manuscript of the Nendidad Sadé in the Zend language; a Parisian manuscript of the poet Sadi, ornamented with lavish illuminations; an Arabic manuscript of Hariri, also beautifully illuminated; specimens of Coptic and Arabic papyri; a curious Mexican manuscript, and various Hebrew, Arabic, and Persian volumes remarkable for their age and rarity.

It is intended to add to these admirable specimens of Oriental art a series of maps and plans belonging to the Geographical Section, which also relate to the East. Among the objects selected for this purpose may be mentioned an Arab map on parchment of 1600; a map of the coast of Syria, of Pizigano, 1373; a map of the Pontus Euxinus at the end of the fifteenth century, (one of the most ancient maps known;) a map of Africa of 1480, especially curious from the fact that it gives an idea of the beliefs entertained at that period of the animals and human beings inhabiting the Dark Continent. It represents man with one eye in the centre of his forehead, something like the Cyclops.

Catalogue of the French Library.

Writing of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris, a Pall Mall Gazette correspondent refers to the appearance, so impatiently awaited, of the first volume of the "General Catalogue of Printed Books." It was known that the inventory of the 3,000,000 volumes to be found in the National Library had been completed, but there remained the task of placing this immense collection of works within the reach of students by means of a methodically arranged catalogue. This catalogue will consist of at least eighty quarto volumes, giving first the series of authors and later on a list of anonymous works. The first volume, which has just been issued, registers all the works in the library in the alphabetical order of the authors' names from the beginning of the letter A to the name Albyville. Under the name Addison we find, for example, fifteen columns devoted to the writings of that author, headed by an index facilitating research.

Turkey at Close Range.

IMPRESSIONS DERIVED DURING TWELVE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE.*

For pure love of archaeology, to decipher old inscriptions, here is the professor of many learned colleges, Aberdeen University and Oxford included, who has been willing to wander about in Turkey. So in search of finds he has learned more of the country life of the Turk, his ways, habits, and methods of thought than would one European in a million. Books on Constantinople, with side views of Pera, descriptions of those higher classes who live on the Bosphorus, those who wear London or Paris frock coats and put on their heads a fez, we are fairly familiar with, but we have comparatively few works which give us true impressions of the commoner people, those who live and vegetate in rural Turkey.

Prof. Ramsay, it is pleasant to note, recalls the beginnings of his Turkish travels. He says that the lessons passed on to him came, among others, from Prof. J. R. Sterrett of Amherst College. As to the language, the author "picked it up in a conventional way from the peasants." With that knowledge he certainly possessed greater advantages than have the majority of travelers in Turkey, not to precise archaeologists. As early as 1882 he employed no interpreter, but talked for himself.

Archaeological this interesting volume is not. Details of old inscriptions the author found, but their readings, their surroundings in the past, as in the present, Professor Ramsay has given in others of his books. In the preface to this volume he writes: "My hope is that this book may do something to produce in America an adequate

*IMPRESSIONS OF TURKEY DURING TWELVE YEARS' WANDERINGS. By W. M. Ramsay, D. C. L., LL. D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

conception of the great educational organization which the American missionaries have built up in Turkey with admirable foresight and skill." Prof. Ramsay is honest enough to state that at the beginning he entertained some prejudice against their work, but that he was driven "by the force of facts and experience to the opinion that the mission has been the strongest as well as the most beneficent influence in causing the movement toward civilization which has been perceptible in varying degrees among all the peoples of Turkey, but which has been jealously opposed and almost arrested by the present Sultan, with the support of the six European powers."

It should be borne in mind that the observations made by Prof. Ramsay were not derived from Constantinople, but from sections of country far remote from the main centre of the American mission.

No conception of what is the real status of Turkey is possible unless something is understood of "the interlacing and alternation of separate and unblending races." In a village there may be found as many as four or five separate peoples, all with differing manners, dress, language, and even religion, these people never intermarrying. Their habits are so fixed that they never travel, not even so far as a village a few miles distant.

"The broad distinction of Christian, Moslem, is wholly insufficient, and even misleading. The Turkish peasants entertain a stronger hatred toward the Circassian, rigid and pious Moslem as he is, than toward the Greek or Armenian Christian, while they regard the Kizil-Bash, or heterodox Turkmen, with a mingled loathing and contempt surpassing their worst scorn of the Christian. You often meet a Greek in a Turkish village sitting in the Oda (coffee, or guest, house) apparently in quite friendly conversation with the people, but you will hardly ever see a Turk in a Circassian village, and rarely a Circassian in a Turkish village, or, if you do, he glares about feeling himself an enemy among enemies."

Prof. Ramsay explains what are these different strains of blood—(1) the Turks, who are the true Osmanli. (2) The Turkmen, who are common in Anatolia; they are more nomadic than the Turks, but are evidently closely related. (3) The Yuruks, who are real nomads. Whereas the Turkmen live on the plains, the Yuruks seek the elevations. Their religion is vague; apparently they are Mohammedans. Intermarriages between Yuruks and Turks are not common. (4) The Avshahrs. Some of them live in the Anti-Taurus range, and all Avshahrs do not acknowledge the rule of the Sultan. In order to pacify this country the Turkish Government turned the Circassians on them. The policy at the bottom of it was that by this measure both the Avshahrs and Circassians should exterminate one another. The end came when the Circassians found themselves the masters of the turbulent Avshahrs. (5) Next come the refugee races. When Russia took the Caucasus in streamed Circassians into Turkey. Then there are Bosnians, Bulgarians, who still believe in the Prophet. (6) There are the Kurds, and Prof. Ramsay's idea of the Kurd is not a favorable one. To us in the United States he bears the most unsavory reputation. (7) All the minor varieties of people, designated by the Government as Naghal, and they are Tatars, Ansaneh, Yezedi, or Devil worshippers. These are the Mohammedan races. As to the Armenians being Christians or quasi Christians, they enter into another category, and belong more to Asiatic than to European Turkey. Prof. Ramsay thus describes a Turkish village, remote from Constantinople:

"You come in contact with all classes of the native population—Moslem and Christian, Jews and Kizel-Bash—and you must observe, and adapt yourself to the character and prejudice of every one, if you want to make many discoveries. If you go into a village and ask point blank whether there are any 'written stones,' (yasiti-tashlar,) or 'marbles,' (mermer,) distinguished from common stones, ('kara-tash,') or old money, (eski-para,) every man is ready to swear that there is nothing of the kind; in other villages at a distance, three or five or ten hours away, they know that there is abundance of such things, but here there is nothing whatsoever. You may point to a "written marble" in the fountain beside which you have halted, but you are told that it has been brought from far away, and there are no others like it in the village. In the estimation of the villagers, wise from long and sad experiences, every stranger who asks questions and whose business is not obvious must be an agent of the Government, and therefore an enemy; and their wish and hope and prayer is to get rid of him as quickly and cheaply as possible. It is a lesson in the 'Eastern question' to see the dislike and fear with which every village regards the Government."

Eager to find some stone which may give the history of the past, this was the way the author set about it:

"If you want to get from them the information which you desire, you must pay for it by giving them as much pleasure and excitement as you can; and it is important to study the best ways of catching the interest and sympathy of your villagers. You tell them you come from England, from London (Inghilterra-Dann, Londra-Dann,) and you answer as seems best the almost invariable question, 'Whether is England in London, or London in England?' You tell that London is the principal city of Inghilterra, but there are other cities there besides; and there is a little buzz of stage-whispering, as each imparts to his neighbor the news that you come from Londra, the head city, and must therefore be a man of real consequence; no one but a 'tender-foot' will say that he comes from any second-rate place, like Oxford; if he does, he sets himself down as a mere villager like themselves, and sinks correspondingly in their estimation."

There always are certain difficulties. Women being extremely conservative, the scruples, the suspicions of the wives of the villagers have to be overcome.

"The women are not so easy to deal with, and if news is carried out to the fields that some infidel dogs are desecrating the cemetery, they sometimes rush on, hot and wild with excitement, and the scene becomes lively. Do not be too much impressed with their pious respect for the graves of their ancestors, for other motives co-operate with that praiseworthy feeling in their minds. Either they have heard or they have believed that the Giaours are paying in good silver for looking at the stones. Moreover, they know that your real object is to get the gold that is concealed within these stones; and if the men are silly enough to sell gold for silver they are resolved to know the reason why, even though the usual restraints of the sex have for a time to be thrown off. The men are convinced by them, for the Mohammedan mind can never fully believe that a man travels for any other object than gold. If Christianity has done nothing else in the East it would be a great achievement that it has enabled simple villagers to believe that men can travel from mere desire of knowledge and work for mere ideals. * * * The natives, however, are really disappointed when, after some hours or days of work, the archaeologist departs no richer than he came; but the marvel will grow with time, and the next traveler who comes a few years later will probably hear that you departed with several camels' load of treasure."

The low mental status of the villager is thus explained:

"The one duty of the Turkish man originally was to be a soldier, and when he is not seized by the conscription or compelled by poverty and debt to go to Smyrna or Stamboul, or has to work on a railway line where money can be earned, he lounges through life, doing absolutely nothing, fed by women, occasionally crocheting a stocking or minding a little child of two or three years old. As all field work falls to the share of the women, in addition to most of the housework, (of which, however, the total amount is but small,) cultivation is restricted to the simplest operations. Enough of corn is sown to feed the village, and nothing more is produced. The villagers feed on little except bread with thick sour milk, (a delightful adjunct to food in hot weather.) Meat is not common, except on high days and holidays, though the richer Turks are often great eaters."

People with utopian ideas, "the 16 to 1," those who consider that the use of coin is the curse of humanity, would do well to study the financial condition of an isolated Turkish village.

"Coined money, even in the smallest quantity, simply does not exist in villages. At first I could not realize it in spite of warning, and was disposed at times to think that the villagers were trying to extort a dollar on the plea of having no change, but that idea cannot last in the face of what occurs; for example, you find a man ready to walk beside your party an hour's journey in order to get the change, (to his own disadvantage,) at a market town where a shop exists. There are no shops, no circulation of money, no possibility of exchanging the fruits of labor for pleasures, or luxuries, or any variety from the simplest and barest necessities of life. This may seem an idyllic style of life to some social theorists, but I should be glad to make them travel continually for three years among Turkish villages so that they may realize what the want of sale implies. The shop cannot exist, because there is no money to buy from it and no security for earnings if money could be got; robbery is indeed rare in the villages at present, because there is absolutely nothing to steal; but few men would care to be known as the only person in the village that possessed some money and articles for sale. Moreover, if the shopkeeper escape open robbery he would be a prey to the extortionate demands of every Zaptieh (policeman.) No one tries to earn, there is nothing to earn, and if he could earn anything the Zaptiehs would hear of it and exact heavy toll on it."

As there is no trade, no money, roads exist only in name, though there have been abortive attempts to construct highways.

"Though occasionally one finds a good new road, built by some European in the Government service, the great majority of the roads which have been made in recent years in Asia Minor are bad. In more cases than one the line of the new road was indicated to our eyes by the deeper green of a more luxuriant crop of grass; the natives carefully avoided it, because its surface was not good for horses' feet, and the track which they followed kept away from the road, only cutting across it occasionally. It is quite common to find an isolated piece of modern road without beginning or end; it is still commoner to find an elevated causeway built at great expense, leading to the bank of a ravine or stream, in preparation for a bridge, but the bridge has never been built, and if you are not looking ahead, you are discomposed by your horse coming to a sudden halt, with his forelegs planted firm, refusing to make the next step, which would precipitate him into the yawning chasm."

Indifference, neglect in matters Turkish are thus explained:

"Nothing ever is repaired in Turkey; a building once made is allowed to stand until it becomes uninhabitable. In the better houses, the ground floor is used for stables and lumber room, and the dwelling rooms are all on the upper floor. If one of the steps in the wooden ladder or staircase that leads to the dwelling rooms is broken, you must make a greater effort at that point. Such is the will of God. So long as it is possible to ascend, things will be left untouched. Apparently, when a house decays, it is preferred to build a new one elsewhere. Hence the traveler is often struck by the number of ruined hovels through which he has to pass, before reaching the inhabited part of a town. Konia, for example, seems to be a city of the dead, if you enter it from some directions. You ride through streets of roofless, empty mud brick houses."

Supposably, all Turkish women, high and low, cover their faces, but it has long been believed that this was not an old Turkish custom. Originally the Osmanli did not practice the exclusion of their women, but the custom came from the Arabs, and perhaps "also from the Greeks, among whom women were confined to a retired life."

"In one village you will observe that the women are closely veiled and keep themselves absolutely apart. If they see you at a distance, they get out of the way; if you come suddenly upon them, they veil themselves more closely, turn their faces toward the wall, and stand so until you have passed; but curiosity is strong, and if you turn and rudely cast a glance over your shoulder after passing, you will generally see that they are gazing at the strange horseman, and you make them again hastily veil themselves. Some of them, however, seem so hopelessly broken in spirits by the continuous drudgery which constitutes the life of a peasant Turkish woman that they have lost the power to take an interest in anything. In the next village, a mile or two away, the women have their faces uncovered, mingle freely with the men, and readily converse with strangers."

There is no book on Turkey which does not declare that the Zaptiehs, the local gendarmes, the mounted police, are the curses of modern Turkey. The Zaptieh is the wolf. He instigates robbery and is indifferent to murder. If there is a homicide the Zaptieh hovers over the corpse, vulture-like. It is his opportunity. So that there is money to be had, he will accuse the innocent.

"Your average Zaptieh gets no pay for his nominal salary, (like that of most officials, especially in the humbler class,) and is so hopelessly in arrears that he may fairly say he gets none. Even a Zaptieh must live and support his family, and in the country districts he must provide and keep his horse. His country is bound to do that; as she does not do it in the regular way, he must make his livelihood out of the peasantry in an irregular fashion. He lives, of course, free, and behaves as a sufficiently brutal lord and master, wherever he goes among the peaceful and submissive Turks, though he finds it wise to keep a gentler tongue in his head when he has to go among Circassians, Kurds, or Avshahrs. He has the task of communicating orders from the Government to the villagers, where the head man receives the instructions. If the taxes are not paid, the Zaptiehs have to inquire the reason why, and make the head man recognize the necessities of the case; and the archaeologist, as he sits in the Oda, (coffee-house,) may, if he likes, hear many a tale of oppression and cruelty."

We cannot say that the author is complimentary to the Greeks. But if there is any prejudice his strictures were written long before the late troubles of Greece and Turkey, and cannot be colored from the sad fate of the first. As to the King of Greece, Prof. Ramsay declares the Powers selected him in a kind of "practical joke on the principle that anybody was good enough for so small a kingdom as Greece." Descanting on the qualities of the Turks and Greeks, Prof. Ramsay says:

"Each seems to possess some good quality which is lacking in the other. Take the best among each race and compare them. The Greek can be brave, but you can never trust him to die at his post or to fight to the bitter end in the fate of discouragement and despair. The Turk will retain his trust until he is cut in pieces, and will stand at his post till he falls, but he is devoid of resource and ingenuity, and is hardly ever able to command or to organize the strength of a number of other men, which the Greek can do. In every department of practical life you want to have men of both races on your staff, and it has always seemed to me that the 'Turk and the Greeks' will, when united, make a happier country that either race could by itself."

The Armenians! That is the present crux when discussing Turkish matters in the time to come, that is, whenever the Cretan business is settled, which settlement seems to be as remote as ever. Opinion as to the merit of the Armenian seems to be as divided in England as it is in the United States. "I have conversed," says the author, "with men of the most diverse situations, sympathies, and religions." They agreed "to the general character toward which the Armenians tend, and specially as regards their faults. There is less agreement about their virtues." This is a very Scotch way of putting it. Some insist that it is the Russians who are really urging on the Kurd to cut the Armenian throat.

Prof. Ramsay tells of some unfortunate financial business he has had with Armenians which made him suspicious of their business integrity, and of the shabby tricks he has suffered from Armenian shopkeepers. That they are highly unpopular seems evident. But that is no reason for the horrible sufferings they have endured, for the baser Armenians are not to be considered as representing the entire race. Bear in mind the treatment from the Turks which they have endured for eight centuries. Naturally those (the brave ones) who rebelled were killed by the Turk; those who had to cringe only survived. What an accumulation of hate there must be, which must grow and grow, and never diminish on the part of the Armenians!

Has the condition of the Armenians improved? It has been worse since the Sultan took the Kurds under his protection.

"The darker side of the Turkish massacre, personal outrage, and shame—take what the more free-spoken of former times have told, gather together the details of the most horrible and indescribable outrages that occasional criminals of half-lunatic character commit in this country; imagine those criminals collected in thousands, heated with the hard work of murder, inciting each other and vying with each other, encouraged by the Government officials with promises of impunity and hope of plunder—imagine the result, if you can, and you will have some faint idea of the massacres in the eastern part of Turkey."

What about the American mission work among the Armenians?

"The American missionaries stood on a higher platform of life and conduct and circumstances and were representatives of a higher civilization and society than the Gregorian Church. * * * They sought, first and foremost, to organize an improved system of education for a people already Christian but deplorably ill educated and debarred by the Turkish policy for many centuries from receiving any proper education, insomuch as any system of education among the Armenians was necessarily inconsistent with the repression of every symptom of freedom or union or organization among them, which constituted the Armenian policy of the Turks."

If former Sultans have in a measure not been opposed to the American missionaries, there can be but little doubt that the present Sultan looks at the American mission with no favor. All Mohammedan conservatives, even a certain number of Armenians of la vielle roche, are opposed to American missions. Dr. Hamlin, in The North American Review, (September of last year,) thinks "that both Russian and French influence was used to the utmost in high quarters against the missionaries. * * *" Prof. Ramsay writes: "The two European nations who were most opposed to British influence in the East never for a moment wavered in the belief that the American missions were favorable to Britain or relaxed their opposition to the missionaries, nor was their instinct false."

Find an American and an Englishman in Turkey and they are sure to shake hands, for they do feel "the ties of manners and of blood and of religion." And as to the Turk, he cannot discriminate between the two, for, in his gross ignorance, "Amelika is a part of Londra, or Londra a town of Amelika." If there ever is to be a middle class in Turkey it will be due to the efforts of the American missionaries. Prof. Ramsay says he has come in contact with men educated at the Robert College—"men of diverse races and different forms of religion, Greek, Armenian, (Gregorian,) and Protestant"—and was "always struck with their manner, which was direct, simple, honest, and lofty in tone."

Prof. Ramsay's book is excellent, and, as has been before expressed by us, gives us a nearer and more particular insight into actual Turkish conditions. Turkey exists because of the jealousies of the European States. Then the Turk represents physical force, but to oust him is by no means an easy task.

Going to Staten Island in 1768.

TRAGIC OUTCOME OF A JOURNEY IN WINTER—DE KALB OF THE PARTY.

Suburban travel in the vicinity of New York 100 years ago did not possess the conveniences that are enjoyed now, notwithstanding the vexation of mind occasionally caused by trolley cars and belated ferry-boats. The following account from The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury, published in New York City, Feb. 8, 1768, explains in a very graphic manner something of the hardships travelers were liable to meet with in a journey of no more extent than to Staten Island. The Col. Kalb mentioned as one of the party was Baron De Kalb, who a few years later became a prominent officer in the American struggle for independence. This interesting description of a journey to Staten Island about 130 years ago is as follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—By a written account from Richmond County, on Staten Island, and by a gentleman who brought it, and was himself a sharer in the calamity, we are acquainted with the following scene of distress, viz.:

On Thursday night, the 28th January, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the weather extremely cold, and the ground cover'd with snow, * * * the following persons went from the Blazing Star, in New Jersey, to cross the ferry to Staten Island, (the wind being moderate and fair, and the passage judged to be very safe,) viz.: Mr. William Cornelius George, supposed to belong to Rhode-Island; and Col. Kalb, a German gentleman; both lately arrived at Philadelphia from London. Mr. Robert French, lately arrived at Philadelphia from St. Kitts. Mr. John Kidd, of Philadelphia, merchant. John Thomson, (who has a wooden leg) stage driver. William Bury, and a lad belonging to the ferry, (the lad was lately cabin boy to a ship from London to New-York, where he left the ship, alledging that the Captain had misused him.) A Negro Man, belonging to Mr. Newry of the Jersies, and a Negro Man, belonging to Mr. Provoost, of this city, in all nine persons, and four horses. As they were crossing the ferry in a scow, a violent wind suddenly arose at N. W. whereby they were driven a considerable way down the river, and a shore on a mud bank, where the Scow was half filled with water; but as it was impracticable to land at that place, they were obliged to put off again, and in their efforts to gain the land, broke two of their Oars, and were soon driven ashore on a small Marsh Island, in the mouth of the Fish Kill Creek, about half a mile distant from the ferry house, where the scow immediately filled, and the people and horses were obliged to get out. The Mud was so soft, that the men sunk in it to near the upper part of the Thigh, and were not able to pull out their Feet, without lying down on the Water and Mud, and assisting with their hands; but with great difficulty they at last all got to the highest part of the Marsh: The poor lame man was rendered almost helpless, by breaking his wooden leg. Three horses not being able to disengage themselves from the Mud, stuck there and perished. The people on their small portion of Marsh, deep cover'd with snow, had not the least shelter from the freezing blasts of the wind, nor could they make themselves be heard by the people on shore, the wind being against them. They had no other resource than to huddle as close together and give themselves as much motion as possible. It was then about nine o'clock, the boy soon gave out and sunk down, but the men took him up, shook him, and did all they could to exercise and heat him; but at about eleven he expired. At one o'clock, Mr. George, who had till then seem'd to bear up as well as any of them, began to faulter and notwithstanding the best assistance his fellow sufferers could give him he expired about three o'clock. * * * The rest lived out the dreadful night, and at last, almost quite spent and hopeless, at about nine o'clock in the morning, were discovered, and with proper help, for they had all nearly lost the use of their limbs, they were carried to Mr. Mersereau's, and all possible care taken of them. Col.

Kalb, after taking off his boots immediately put his feet in cold water, where he held them near half an hour, during which he took some refreshment, and then went to bed and slept soundly till the afternoon. And he was the only person that escaped without hurt. The rest sat up round the fire, and are terribly frost bitten; it is feared they will all lose their toes, and the feet and legs of some are in danger; an ear of one of the negroes seems entirely perished. Mr. French, Mr. Kidd, John Thomson, William Bury, and the two negroes, when this account came away, were at Mr. Mersereau's ferry house, opposite to the Blazing Star, unable to travel. The two dead bodies were carried to the same place for interment; the Coroner's Inquest having first sat on them. Mr. George, (said to be a man of good family and fortune) was buried on Sunday last, with proper solemnity. His effects are in the hands of the Coroner, till claimed by his friends. Col. Kalb, proceeded on his journey and arrived here on Monday last. The Horses belonged to Mr. Mersereau.

An Unfinished Melody.*

Poor Marjorie—how she toiled, with barely bread enough to keep soul and body together; and yet she had her dreams, and she summoned up a spirit. "Sandalphon" she called him, and he dwelt near her—and so she bore her miseries. "Who enters here leaves hope behind," said a man to her once at the meagre and badly served boarding house table. He was a Scotchman—Kenneth Campbell—but a Scot given to the ideal. And so Kenneth and Marjorie became good friends. How could Marjorie earn another dollar—not for herself, but to help others? She was musical, and the chance came, for some fashionable woman who sang with the precision and the sentiment of a barrel organ wanted an accompanist, and Marjorie undertook the ungrateful task.

Once, however, as luck would have it, some artist hired for a drawing room show was absent, and Marjorie was forced to fill up the gap on the programme. It must have been Sandalphon who egged her on, for the poor drudge cut herself quite loose, gave full scope to her powers of improvisation, and she astonished the audience. She handled them without gloves, and they rather liked it. She inveighed against their sham, their want of sympathy with the unfortunate. Then Marjorie found her true position, and all the fashionable world of New York wanted to hire her. Had she, now, with plenty of money in her pocket, only listened to the poor Kenneth earlier she might have been happier.

The "Reveries of a Spinster" is daintily, feelingly told. If Marjorie had been a few years younger, or if Kenneth had only been more insistent, why, the story would have had a happier conclusion; but that makes no difference, because the little romance has its own intrinsic merits. It shows the idea of the author. It is the fragment, the first bar or two of a melody.

A Vendetta in a Novel.*

A vendetta worked out amid prosaic surroundings seems almost a paradox. One associates this curious attribute of southern Latin races as a rule with tropic climes and swarthy faces, or, at least, with its counterpart, the family feud of backwood settlements, with mountain fastnesses and uncouth and unlettered people. Mr. Stephens has told his clever story of a vendetta worked out amid the dull life of middle-class society people in Edinburgh, Scotland, and which falls rather flat after the dramatic prologue which gives the reason for the vendetta—the hanging of a supposed Italian horse thief in evidently the early forties, in the fictitious little Western town of Bonville, United States. The fact that the vendetta knows no particular clime or is subject to no conditions in its working out, this story emphasizes, and perhaps its tragic force and relentless character are more strongly shown by its development under unfamiliar and novel conditions.

Briefly told, the story of this rather remarkable book is as follows: An Italian who cannot speak English is accused of having stolen horses in the outskirts of a Western town. He is prosecuted, before those who gather to lynch him, by Hector Inch, a young Scotchman; and an English adventurer, Joshua Buncombe, acts as interpreter, but, being himself the real thief, twists the statements of the accused so that they tell against him. The Italian is hanged, but is soon afterward found to have been innocent. His widow learns the names of the interpreter and the prosecutor and disappears with her little boy. Twenty years later the boy, now known as Giuseppe Peters, appears in Edinburgh and begins his search for his father's murderers, one of whom has risen to be Lord Chief Justice Inch. Buncombe, who has adopted the name of Rivers, and who wishes to force the Chief Justice's son, through a harmless bit of flirtation between this son and his own daughter, (a sweet girl, who earns her living by keeping a tobacconist's shop,) and which he by chance witnessed, into a marriage, tries to blackmail Justice Inch on the strength of the old lynching. The Justice courageously fights him, but soon after dies in court from heart disease when he hears Peters sing an old Italian ballad sung by the latter's father just before he was hanged. Peters entices Buncombe, or Rivers, to visit him in a lonely cottage on the Pentland Hills at night, tells him who he is, and then hangs him. The same night, while trying to board a steamer at the Edinburgh docks to escape, he falls overboard and is drowned. There is a pretty, if somewhat long drawn out and not exciting, love story between young Archie Inch and 'Melia Rivers, which runs through the book, but this is subsidiary to the main tale.

The character of Peters, dogged in his patience, relentless in his hate and determined on his vengeance, while rather unique, is almost too unnatural. Much better drawn are the characters of Buncombe, or Rivers, the whisky-soaked blackguard, who still has education; of the stern Chief Justice, with his ceaseless remorse, and particularly of the minor but much more natural characters, of 'Melia Rivers; the landlady, Mrs. Jimps, who calls her boarding house "The House of Residence" and her boarders "paying guests"; of the Justice's son, Archie Inch, and of the Irish advocate, Moriarty, and his charming daughter Nellie. The story, while rather cleverly constructed, is too long drawn out, and contains too much trivial and unnecessary descriptive matter and dialogue. There are some fine passages, notably the hanging scene in the prologue, the Lord Justice and Dr. Maitland, the Lord Justice's defiance of Buncombe, the death of the Lord Justice, Peters's saving of Buncombe's life when the former falls through the ice, and the death of Buncombe. The book both in subject and treatment has also the charm of novelty.

Sad Tales from Puget Sound.*

If it is true that "a sad tale's best for Winter," the reading of this little book might better be postponed until the fall of snow. Its true destination, however, seems to be the Summer library which is obliged to provide novels and stories for the Summer girls who read as the bee sips—wherever honey may be found.

It is really a pity that characters so nicely drawn and truly seen should be made to come to such very bad ends. The good, steady girl whose lover jilts her, the good, steady lover whose sweetheart is false to him, the mother-in-law "put upon" by her son's wife, the poor, old neglected mother preparing her Christmas dinner for the guests who do not come—take them altogether and they make a mournful little company.

Yet the sorrow of the reader will not be apt to extend beyond two or three comfortable tears, artfully balanced by the humor of the minor touches. There are delicate bits of description, too, that do reverence to Nature as she shows herself in the marvelous beauty of Puget Sound. The stories have nearly all been published before, and have established their right to be. Two stories are added to the present edition, and the whole is worthy of a permanent form.

*REVERIES OF A SPINSTER. By Helen Davies. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

MR. PETERS. By Riccardo Stephens. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*FROM THE LAND OF THE SNOW-PEARLS: TALES FROM PUGET SOUND. By Ella Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue. $1.50.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The French Revolution. A History. By Thomas Carlyle. Vol. III. The Guillotine. 18mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

Speech of John Hay at the Unveiling of the Bust of Sir Walter Scott in Westminster Abbey. 16mo. New York: John Lane. 35 cents.

Alaska. By Miner W. Bruce. 8vo. Seattle: Lawman & Hanford. Paper, 75 cents.

FICTION.

A Distinguished Provincial at Paris. By H. de Balzac. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Old Times in Middle Georgia. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A Son of the Old Dominion. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Clever Tales. Selected and Edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

L'Oncle et le Neveu, et les Jurneaux de l'Hotel Cornellie. By Edmund About. 18mo. New York: William R. Jenkins. Paper, 25 cents.

Opals. By Olive Constance. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

The Quest of the Gilt Edged Girl. By Richard de Lyrienne. 16mo. New York: John Lane. Paper.

The Stepmother. By Mrs. Edmonds. 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Outlines of the History of Classical Philology. By Alfred Gudeman. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A Cluster of Poets. By John D. Ross. 12mo. New York: Walter W. Reid.

The Negotiable Instruments Law. By John J. Crawford. 8vo. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. $1.75.

The Encyclopedia of Sports. Edited by the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, Hedley Peek. Large octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Parts II., III., and IV. $1 each.

The Way to Keep Young. By Dorothy Quigley. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

Graduate Courses, 1897-8. A Handbook for Graduate Students. C. A. Duniway, editor in chief. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

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NEW YORK AND LONDON:
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Jubilee Greeting at Spithead to the Men of Greater Britain. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. 12mo. New York: John Lane. Paper, 50 cents.

The Hellenes of To-day.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The races that to-day inhabit Hellas, speaking generally, have all the faults and few of the good qualities of the old Greeks. Their chicanery, as much as their inveterate indolence, has cramped the commerce and retarded the progress of the country. English merchants and traders declare that it is almost impossible to do business with the Greeks, so corrupt is the administration of the customs and so frail is the commercial morality of the people. All this, it may be said, is but the aftergrowth of weeds sown in ages of foreign domination. Yet Servia and Bulgaria, which suffered in like manner, are not cursed in such fashion. With few, if any, exceptions, the foreign journalists who recently proceeded to Greece were at the outset favorably disposed to the Greek cause. The plausible Greek, however, got found out, and those who wished to bless found that truth required that they should ban. It was not only that they detested the utter incompetence, vaporing, and cowardice of the great majority of the Greek officers, or that they saw that the army was without organization and the whole official class astoundingly unscrupulous, but that the ordinary native, even with the land in direst stress of war, neglected no opportunity to trick and cheat. Preferably strangers were his prey. That many of them were volunteers come to give of their means and fight for Greece made no difference. The indictment is black, but nevertheless, if needs be, capable of proof. Nor is half told of the causes which provoked the disgust of foreigners.

The small meannesses of a people may be overlooked, but the callous treatment of volunteers, the cowardly abandonment of women and children and wounded on repeated occasions to the enemy, deserve to be recalled against the Greeks, and particularly their military chiefs. To maltreat prisoners, leading them haltered and bound with ropes through the streets, to alter and destroy letters and telegrams, so that only garbled and false information should get abroad, are practices not commonly employed by the officials of civilized Governments. Yet these things were frequently done before and during the war. The Turk is, individually, an honest companionable fellow, but taken collectively, either because of his Government or his creed, he is detestable.

The Bookman explains an error made by the editors of the Henley "Burns." Mr. W. R. Smith, who sent some original matter relative to the poet, was stated by the editor of the volume to be "of Cincinnati, Ohio," whereas the gentleman has been for forty-three years the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens in Washington City. Mr. Smith has always been a collector of Burns, and in his library has "two hundred separate dated editions of Burns out of the 600 editions," which, he says, have been published throughout the world. One rare edition is a Burns published at Alexandria, Va., in 1813, of which there are only two copies known. The Bookman tells this interesting story of Mr. W. R. Smith's boyhood: "The first shillings he ever earned, he says, were captured at a village school examination. In the dreadful presence of the dominie and the minister the class had been called up to recite, member by member, stanza in turn, Gray's 'Elegy.' They soon stuck. 'You go on with it, Dux,' commanded the dominie. Go on with it he did; and two shillings were laid in his palm for this feat of memory; whereupon he took to his heels and spent his prize for his first volume of 'Robbie.'"

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1897.

Books Best Loved by Collectors.

At the Frederickson sale in May a book was sold for $615—not because it was the first edition of "Queen Mab," and one of a few copies printed without the title, but because Shelley had presented it to Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, who had then written on a fly leaf: "This book is sacred to me." The high price, therefore, was not a bibliographical compliment to the book, but to its associations, which had made it unique and most precious. The purchaser was Harry B. Smith, and this especial copy of "Queen Mab," which had come from one Brooklyn library, went back, quite appropriately, to another in the same city—to a library, by the way, that contains many of the most desirable books in old and modern English literature. Mr. Smith, one may note, is that rarity—a maker of libretti who is also a good collector. For Planché, Byron, (H. J.,) and Meilhac confined their book gathering chiefly to the drama, and it is not known to the writer that Gilbert, Boucheron, and Chivot collected at all.

The large sum given for the "Queen Mab" was not alone the largest ever realized by it, but was, in addition, perhaps, the largest yet paid in England and the United States for a book of its class. This class includes those books that, as Quaritch says, "bear marks of distinguished ownership"—the books that have been in the possession of famous collectors, authors, or other persons. If one places first the books that belonged to collectors, one thinks of Jean Grolier, Diane de Poitiers, Count Hoym, and Thomas Wotton. When the books of authors are referred to, presentation copies are meant, such as the "Queen Mab" given by Shelley to the lady who became his wife, and also the books annotated by poets, novelists, and essayists—such, indeed, as the folio Beaumont and Fletcher which Charles Lamb "dragged home late at night from Barker's in Covent Garden," and which Coleridge borrowed and filled with manuscript notes of singular interest and notableness. And, finally, these books of persons mean those of Kings, Queens, noblemen, and private individuals, and one might instance certain volumes once owned by James V. of Scotland, Queen Elizabeth, Count Mansfelt, Louis XIII., Franklin, and Washington.

Extraordinary and what may seem as extravagant prices are paid at the present time in the New York and London markets for books of this character. They are precious books to collectors, and the demand for them shows no signs of abatement, though the supply, of course, will always be limited. The prices have never been higher, but, in spite of this, it is interesting to observe that they exhibit a decided upward tendency. The Frederickson sale gave one an idea of the estimation, considered financially, in which these books are held. Mr. Frederickson had a number of remarkable volumes whose chief value arose from their associations. The most important of these, after the "Queen Mab," were the books from the library of Charles Lamb. Three of them had been borrowed from Elia by Coleridge, who had then enriched them liberally with unsolicited, but valuable marginalia. One was a copy of Dr. Doune's "Poems," 1669. It was not the first edition, and the title page was trimmed and mounted. Yet, because "S. T. C." had written something in it, it brought $115. The other books, "The Life of John Buncle," 1756, and Reynold's "Triumphs of God's Revenge," 1657, fetched $55 and $110.

As did Dr. Johnson, so did Coleridge often annotate the books he borrowed. The famous folio edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, 1647, is now, as is well known, in the British Museum. One of the notes in the folio reads thus: "I shall not be long here, Charles! I gone, you will not mind my having spoiled a book in order to leave a relic. S. T. C., October, 1811." Another book of Lamb's, with annotations by Coleridge, was Samuel Daniel's "Pastorall Tragi-Comedie" of "Hymen's Triumph," 1615. After several adventures it passed into the possession of W. Carew Hazlitt, the bibliographer, and at his sale in November, 1893, was sold for £13 10s.—a sum that would be almost doubled at auction in this city to-day. There is hardly a collector living who would object to the lending of his books to a Coleridge could they be returned with similar manuscript notes; and Lamb himself raised no objection. In June, 1807, he wrote: "I wish every book I have were so noted. They have thoroughly converted me to relish Daniel, or to say I relish him, for, after all, I believe I did relish him." Lamb, indeed, had always loved Daniel, and as early as 1798 had quoted in "Rosemund Gray" lines from this very comedy.

Many of Lamb's books were annotated by himself. At the Frederickson sale one of them brought $340. This was Speght's 1598 edition of Chaucer, with Lidgate's "Story of Thebes." The catalogue did not refer to Lamb's notes, but they were soon noticed by the collectors and dealers. At the same sale Lamb's copy of the folio Ben Jonson, 1692, with notes, brought $375, and Godwin's "Antonio," 1800, with writing by Lamb on the inside and outside of the front cover, went for $300. Other annotated books from Lamb's library brought these prices: Drayton's Works," 1748, $250; Suckling's "Fragmenta Aurea," 1646, $270; More's "Philosophicall Poems," 1647, $170; Shakespeare's "Venus and Adonis," &c., 1714, $210, and "The History of Philip de Commines," 1674, $188. The first series of the Essays of Elia, 1823, with an autograph letter inserted, fetched $230. It was a presentation copy—"Allan Cunningham, Esq., with Elia's best respects." Lamb's copy of Collier's "Poetical Decameron," 1820, presented to him by the author, sold for $22.50, and the last of the Lamb books—a copy of the 1840 edition of his works—brought $21. It was also a presentation copy, "Mary Lamb to William Hazlitt, Jan. 18, 1842."

Though the books of Lamb, with notes by himself and Coleridge, were splendid examples of the class of books which it is the purpose of this article to describe, other volumes in the Frederickson library were scarcely less notable. There was Byron's copy of the third edition of "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," with notes, in which he expressed his regret that the greater part of the satire had been written. This was secured for $130. Another book annotated by Coleridge—Wordsworth's copy of Chapman's Homer—brought $100, and the "Odes of Horace," 1638, once in the possession of Charles Cotton, Walton's friend, and with the former's notes, went for $26. A college book of Shelley's, with "P. B. Shelley, Eton, 1806," written on the title page, brought $35, and John Evelyn's copy of Thomas's "Historie of Italye," 1561, fetched $26. A unique copy of the first edition (1817) of Keats's "Poems" was sold for $300. It was presented by Keats to Thomas Richards, and on a fly leaf was a manuscript sonnet by Leigh Hunt, "On Receiving a Crown of Ivy from J. K." In the Ives sale the same volume brought $120, and the advance in value is significant. "Endymion," 1818, fetched $150. This was another presentation copy—"G. Keats, from his affectionate brother, the author." Gray's "Odes," 1757, with notes, brought $152.50; his "Poems," 1793, with notes by Moore, $31; his copy of "Linnaeus," 1755-61, with notes, $25, and another book from his library, the "Reliquiae Wottonianae," 1685, $21.

During the last season few similar books were sold in New York. In the Bierstadt library were two volumes that might be mentioned. One, Montemayor's "Diana," 1598, brought $9.75. It was Leigh Hunt's copy. The other was a book of much value apart from the importance of its associations, authorship, and binding. It was Tate's "Poems," 1677, bound by Ruban, and on the title page was Charles Cotton's autograph. It went for $28. Mr. Sewall's collection included several volumes that possessed an especial value because of their former ownership. An English edition of Barri's "Painter's Voyage of Italy," 1679, that had belonged to Vertue, the engraver, and also to Horace Walpole, fetched $13. Another Walpole item brought $25—a very fair price, accounted for partly by its being a presentation copy from the author. The book, which was Walpole's "Fugitive Pieces in Verse and Prose," 1758, was the eighth publication of the Strawberry Hill Press. It was owned later by George Steevens, and had his autograph. Two volumes in the Sewall collection came from royal libraries—Stannford's "Plies del Coron," 1568, and Holinshed's "Historie of England," 1585-7. The first, James I.'s copy, with his initials and the royal arms in gilt on the covers, brought $28.50, and the latter, which bore the arms of Charles I., $37. Two other books from Charles I.'s library, one of which was not as desirable a copy as the Holinshed, were priced recently in London at £15 15s. and £30. Six of James I.'s books were quoted at £3 5s., £6 £4 4s., £6 6s., £7, and £4 14s.

One of the most cherished treasures in the possession of David Adee, whose library was sold in 1895, was Dean Swift's copy of Donne's "Poems," 1650. It had his autograph and fifteen lines of manuscript in his writing, and this circumstance, together with the excellent condition of the volume, caused it to bring $61. At the Adee sale Walton's "Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, and Herbert," 1670, fetched $21, and his "Life of Mr. George Herbert," published in the same year, $25. The latter was corrected on certain pages by the author, and the "Lives" had also, in addition to his autograph, many corrections. In Charles B. Foote's "Collection of American Authors," sold in 1894, sixty-four of the books, incredible as it may seem, contained autograph letters, poems, &c., a large number of which were written in reference to the volumes in which they were inserted. Though that fact rendered those first editions additionally interesting, the writer does not think that they should be included among the books described in this article. More pertinent were Longfellow's "Spanish Student," 1843, presented by Mrs. Longfellow to Anne S. Longfellow; his "Evangeline," 1847, a presentation copy from the author to the Rev. N. L. Frothingham; Poe's "Eureka," 1848, Bayard Taylor's copy, and Whittier's "At Sundown," 1890, presented by the poet to a friend, which brought respectively $21, $62.50, $18, and $8.

"Evangeline" and "The Spanish Student" were each in a Matthews binding. They were the first editions, and in the former volume was inserted an autograph letter, in which reference was made to the poem. Facts like these make it difficult sometimes to say just how highly the associations of certain books are valued. When one comes to the second part of Mr. Foote's library, sold in January, 1895, one is perplexed again, for therein were books of a desperate rarity, whose associations were most interesting. "Horace," 1666, edited by Alexander Brome, a presentation copy, and afterward in Samuel Rogers's library, brought $27.50; E. B. Browning's "Prometheus Bound," 1833, presented by Ed. M. Barrett, to Wordsworth, and with the latter's autograph, $75; E. B. Browning's "Seraphim and Other Poems," 1838, a presentation copy, $30; Chapman and Shirley's "Tragedie of Chabot," 1639, Lowell's copy, $30; Davenant's "Goudibert," 1651, a presentation copy, $37; the "Lacrymae Musarum; The Tears of the Muses Exprest in Elegies Written upon the Death of Henry, Lord Hastings," 1650, the copy that belonged to the Countess of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings's mother, $60; Lamb's "Original Letters of Sir John Falstaff," 1796, presented to James Chaffin by the author, $52.50; the "Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum," 1643, Pope's copy, and also Swift's, $29; Walton's "Lives," 1670, presented to Mrs. Oliver Whitby by Walton, with corrections and additions by him, $65; Tennyson's "Idylls of the Hearth," ("Enoch Arden,") 1864, the author's proofsheets, with corrections in his handwriting, $225, and Wordsworth and Coleridge's "Lyrical Ballads," 1798-1800, with the "Ancient Mariner," corrected and added to by Coleridge, $200. The third and final part of the Foote library, sold a month later, contained Stevenson's "Father Damien," 1890, a presentation copy. It sold for $36.50.

These are the prices realized on some of the books once owned by famous collectors, authors, and persons. In 1890 prices were not so high. The William F. Johnson Library, sold in this city in February of that year, contained the first edition of Shelley's "Adonais," uncut and in original covers. It was David Constable's copy, and brought $215. Eighteen hundred and eighty-six was even a more unsuitable time for the disposing of similar treasures. Mr. Frederickson sold a portion of his library then, and a number of the books, if placed on sale now, would bring far greater prices. Lamb's copy of Browne's "Pseudoxia Epidemica," 1647, fetched $6, and Sidney's "Arcadia," 1633, also from his librarw $225. Grellmann's "Dissertation on the Gipsies," 1787, Hunt's copy, with notes, brought $4.50; Dibdin's "Bibliomania," 1811, a presentation copy, $8; "A Spital Sermon," by Dr. Parr, 1801, Coleridge's copy, with notes, $2.25; "Select Pieces on Commerce, Morality," &c., 1754, with Poe's autograph $4.25; Johnson's "Rambler," 1763, Boswell's copy, $4.50; Drummond's "Oedipus Judaiens," 1811, annotated by the author, and with autographs of the Countess of Blessington, to whom he presented it, $1; and Gyllii's "Bosphoro Thracis," 1632, Gray's copy, $4. The sum of $4.25 was paid for a book from Charles II.'s library—Moxon's "Tutor to Astronomie and Geographie," 1659. Fifteen pounds fifteen shillings will now secure in London another and inferior book from the frivolous king's library. Washington's copy of the "Dictionary of Arts and Science," 1763, went for $66; his "Laws of New York," 1789, for $116, and his Smith's "General View of Agriculture of the County of Argyll," 1798, for $11.50; while Pindar's "Works," 1809, Byron's copy, with notes, fetched $124.

An entire issue of The Review of Books and Art could be devoted to a record of the prices paid in France for books of this description. The caprice of the collectors there has always been for the books of Grolier, Henri II. and Diane de Poitiers, de Thou, Marguerite de Valois, Marie de Medecis, Louis XIII., Colbert, Longepierre, Count Hoym, Mme. de Pompadour, Giradot de Préfond, Mme. Dubarry, and Count MacCarthy. Thousands of francs have been paid for choice volumes from the libraries of these collectors and persons of degree, and for books that belonged to La Fontaine, Molière, Voltaire, and Montaigne, and contained valuable critical notes in their handwriting. Gustave Brunet regretted that frequently these treasures leave France for England and rarely return. In England there is a rage for this form of book gathering, and many notable volumes have been in the market at different times. Not very often, however, are the English bibliophiles afforded opportunities of securing books as desirable as the Shelleys, Lambs, and Coleridges dispersed at the sale of the Frederickson collection. Nor is it probable that such books are likely to appear in London for acquisition by the collectors over sea, no matter how weighty may be their purses.

Still, many books of a similar character have been placed on sale in London. There was Lamb's copy of Daniel, which was noted earlier in this article, and, more recently, (in March of this year,) Milton's "Paradise Lost," 1667, first edition, first title, a presentation copy to Francis Rea, brought £80. Tennyson's copy of Butler's "Atlas of Ancient Geography," with his autograph, written when at school, and a list of his fellow-students, has sold for £11, and Keats's "Poems," 1817, presented to John Byng Gattie by the author, for £15 15s. At the present time Walton's copy of Bacon's "Two Bookes of the Proficience and Advancement of Learning," 1633, is quoted in a London catalogue at £7 10s, and another dealer offers for £10 10s. a collection of tracts made by Dr. Doane. The tracts are ten in number, and range in date from 1592 to 1607. Besides his signatures, they contain numerous references and notes in his autograph. And at the beginning of the year the first dealer in London announced for sale at £15 15s. and £24 for two of the schoolbooks of John Evelyn, and at £110 a book that had belonged successively to Queen Catharine of Braganza, Phillip Carteret Webb, Horace Walpole, and William Beckford. All these could one purchase if one chose, and also eleven books from the library of the prince of collectors, Jean Grolier, three of them unknown to Le Roux de Lincy. One could buy a Grolier book for £20, £36, £48, £96, £150, £185, and—chief treasure of all, a large paper Ovid of 1533-4—for £525. Not every one, however, can afford to own books with the magical inscription, "Io. Grolierii et Amicorvm."

A Political Horoscope.

That readers may at once understand how perfectly plain and convincing the horoscope is, they should remember that the planets exercise their influences on the motion of the earth; ergo, the stars do their particular and special work, affecting every individual who inhabits this globe. That is all. Grant the first premise, and the second is the logical astrological corollary.

To find out exactly what is to happen, all the trouble about it is to find a competent astrologer. Possibly it was another John Dee who lived so long and practiced his art so intelligently in a dingy tenement on Grand Street until an agnostic police shut up his astrological shop. The sign that that professor had hung out read exactly as follows: "Astrollogер. Fifth story. Back. Gonzultations. 50 cents. Horryspokes. Wrote. $1.00."

You never can tell what occult science is up to, and that soothsayer might have been a Chaldee or a Babylonian, and the University of Pennsylvania, if it could only find him to-day, might have its Nippur inscriptions translated at a very reasonable rate.

The potency of the astrologer of to-day is fully explained in Intelligence, a magazine devoted to advanced thought and occult etceteras, and no less a person than the President of the United States is put through the horoscopic process. If in the horoscopic line construct a kind of mariner's compass chart. There is your north, south, east, and west, and your nor'-nor'east and all the intermediate points, only in the middle, instead of a needle, you swing the world. Outside you pile in the signs of the zodiac. Then you make your observations, as did Capt. Cuttle.

As Mr. McKinley was supposably reborn, incarnated, so to speak, on the 4th of March last, when he was sworn in, then horoscopic influences went to work full tilt. Now Hanna and Sherman may do their level best, but why should they pit themselves against the zodiac? Who is Hanna that he should buck against Capricornus, or Sherman that he should grapple with such an elusive thing as Cancer?

It is immensely consoling to learn that the moment William McKinley became President of the United States "the seventeenth degree of the cardinal sign of Cancer, which the moon rules, was rising." One draws in one's breath with a suppressed shudder, for what catastrophe might not have happened had it been on the nineteenth, or the twenty-ninth, or the ninety-ninth degree! How blissful it is, how a calm sense of security pervades the soul, when the astrologer informs you "the moon is fortunately in the house of honor; Venus likewise." Certain prudish persons might object to any references to Mr. McKinley and Vulcan's legitimate spouse, but "honi soit qui mal y pense."

How satisfying it is to know that the President's astrological neighborhood is of the very best, much more aristocratic as to surroundings than is the White House.

"Mercury was in the eighth house, Mars and Neptune in the twelfth, while Saturn and Uranus were in the fifth house." * * * Were these residents across the street or around the corner, some matter-of-fact people might ask, "Why are not their numbers given?"

Mr. Cleveland had a most unfortunate horoscope, for the astrologer says the moon was "ag'in him." That suffices. No other particulars are required. But to return to Mr. McKinley. According to the horoscope, Aries comes out uncommonly strong for him. But Jupiter! Regretfully must it be announced that Jupiter is not only behaving in a sh'lly-shally way, but shows disgusting weakness. Should protection work disastrously and there be rows over the currency bill, then must Jupiter be held alone responsible.

As to the Republican Party, the Albertus Magnus of 1897 in Intelligence insists that it is Venus who rules its destinies, and nothing is said which warns the Republicans of her blandishments. Saturn, we are also told, has cast his spell on the Democrats; and as to the Populists, Uranus, a very malign mumbo-jumbo, gives them no future chance. But our respect for Uranus is very much increased.

The Franks Bequest.

Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks's bequest to the British Museum includes his collections of gems and porcelains. Some of us who have sought information at the British Museum, either by personal visit or through letters, have had to thank the former keeper of the British and mediaeval antiquities for his courtesies. In addition to the collection of rings and personal ornaments, Sir Augustus gives the Museum his book-plates and his books.

If we take only the drinking vessels which he had brought together the following fine objects may be cited: Five mazer bowls, four of them English, including the one given by Robert Pechum to the refectory at Rochester, (1532;) the fifth is that of Louis de Male, the last Count of Flanders, whose devices and arms are upon the foot; it has its ancient leather case; mounted vessels of Chinese porcelain; a Venetian glass jug in English mounts, temp. Edward VI.; an Arab crystal cup of the thirteenth century in Flemish mount of the fourteenth; the Goodricke Cup and the Aston Tankard, the former of which was, like the latter, originally formed of an ostrich egg; a globe cup, dated 1569, with a map of the world, after Oronce Finé, and a small tankard of clear glass, with the arms of the great Lord Burleigh in enamel.

Sir Augustus had before this presented to the Museum an extensive collection of Chinese and Japanese pottery and porcelain; a selected collection of English wares; a choice series of Italian majolica; specimens of French, Spanish, and Persian faience; additions to the Museum collections of glass; mediaeval and other antiquities, including a valuable casket carved in whale's bone, with Anglo-Saxon runes; collections of antiquities from the lake dwellings of Switzerland and France; collections illustrating religions of the East; a large collection of Anglo-Saxon coins; a book of prayers, formerly belonging to Queen Elizabeth, bound in enamelled gold; a Roman bronze figure of Hercules, found in Cumberland; and a very extensive and representative collection of Continental porcelain.

The collection of finger rings and personal ornaments is a superb one. They number some 3,000. Among Greek rings are many, the stones cut being of the finest classical period. There is one supposably Persian, the date of which is 400 B. C. Among the Roman rings are those special heavy ones which decorated the fops of Martial's time. Some of these will weigh over two ounces. Martial laughed at these rings, declaring that when the dandy was at the banquet these rings were so heavy that they slipped off the fingers, fell into the dish, and the wearer ran the risk of swallowing them.

Of English rings there is one which once decked the hand of Ethelgwitha, the sister of Alfred the Great. Rings in the mediaeval period were not worn as signets alone, but were supposed to prevent illness. All kinds of superstitions were united with rings. Had the ring engraved on it "Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat," it was supposed to give the wearer the power of being invisible. In the collection is a ring into which is set what was once deemed to be a "toadstone." If you wore a toadstone ring and were handed a glass containing poison, all you had to do was to drop your toadstone in the glass and it would be shivered. The toadstone, it has been found out, is nothing more than the fossil tooth of a fish. Another ring of rare activity was one made of the hoof of an ass.

Of comparatively modern rings are many examples in the collection, and those with portraits of Charles I. are numerous. One superb ring is a cameo portrait of Mme. de Maintenon as big as a sixpence, and set in a ruby, which stone is of the approved pigeon blood tint. Of posy rings, lately come into fashion, used both for engagement and marriages, the examples are many. The mourning ring (and there are hundreds of them in the collection) is something which is no longer worn. In the jewelry the unique lot is the one recovered from the bed of the Oxus.

Sir Wollaston Franks was making a catalogue of these particular ornaments, but died before he finished the work.

Museums and Fires.

After a recent careful examination of the South Kensington Museum, as to the possibilities of fire, Gen. Festing, the responsible officer of the museum, said he "would not like to send objects to provincial museums as bad as was his," (the South Kensington Museum.) It was also stated "that collectors are beginning to refuse to lend their art treasures for display at South Kensington, especially as the museum is not allowed to insure them. Sir John Donnelly told the committee (March 16, 1897,) that no loans had been refused owing to this disability; though it was true that Lord Sackville, Mr. Orrock, and the Master of Charterhouse had all declined on this specific ground."

The question of smoking being brought up Gen. Festing said: "I never heard of fire arising from people smoking. The danger is from not being allowed to smoke," and he added that two minor fires had arisen from students hiding their lighted pipes in their coats—presumably in the museum proper.

The great source of danger is the lighting of matches, or rather in the match itself. A match from a box is dropped, and a rat nibbles at the wood, ignites it, and so many fires otherwise unaccountable take place.

Considering the immense value of collections not alone in the English museums but in the United States, all precautionary measures should be taken. The case was cited of one of the greatest of the London business houses, in which more than 1,200 persons are employed, where no one, including the principals themselves, is ever permitted either to smoke or strike a light upon the premises. It may be remembered that the late A. T. Stewart was rigorous in his orders about even carrying matches in his places of business, and he was known to dismiss employes who transgressed this rule.

Stone Implements Found in Africa.

Where may we hunt for the cradle of the human race? Man could only have thrived where there was the least line of resistance. Supposably the climate must have been a pleasant one, and so there was food, either of plant or animal life. It may take some centuries to learn the precise site of the Garden of Eden.

Mr. Seton-Karr, who had an article on hunting in The Century for July, exhibited recently at the Royal Archaeological Institute in London a series of stone implements found in Egypt. What is most important, he discovered the long-lost flint source of that country. The mines were situated in the Wady-el-Sheik district, some thirty miles from the Nile.

Many of the tools, or weapons, were of novel form, as declared by that leading expert, Mr. Flinders Petrie. The results of Mr. Seton-Karr's last expedition, in Somaliland, showed implements of flint and quartoze which are the only ones yet collected from tropical Africa. They were found, as he describes the place, on a long low hill about 100 miles from the coast, where, free from river action, deposition, denundation, or any other destructive force, they may have been lying in safety for hundreds of thousands of years. The country round was of limestone, in some places overflowed by lava, and the implements lay in ones, twos, and threes, having been buried for concealment, and disinterred ages since by the wind.

Books for Children.

A healthful sign is the increasing attention which has been given within the past two or three years to books for children. This subject has risen to such importance that it now occupies a distinct place of its own in library methods, and more care is being taken each year in the department of literature for young people and children.

In the library world Miss Caroline M. Hewins of the Hartford Public Library stands as the recognised authority on the subject of children's books. Its present importance is largely due to her efforts, and some of the results of her study of this subject were given to the recent assembly of librarians in Philadelphia in a brief but decidedly interesting and instructive paper. Not only to librarians in general, but to teachers and others having the care of children, will its suggestions upon juvenile literature be found valuable. Miss Hewins's paper is as follows:

"Before giving an opinion on individual books it is well to keep in mind that the children who take books from public libraries are of all grades of intelligence, a few from homes full of books where fathers and mothers read the best from English literature, and many from houses where there are no books, and the father cannot read enough to vote. The first have a large vocabulary and are familiar with historical allusions and the names of poets and artists before they go to school. The second have a meagre choice of words, but pick up with surprising quickness crumbs of information about historical characters or the poets whose verses they read in class.

"Between these two extremes is a large number of boys and girls, whose fathers and mothers read newspapers and poor novels. What books should a library buy to meet the wants of these three classes of children? First, books should be written in good English, which they all could understand. A recent reviewer defines a good style for children as that which Andrew Lang has adapted in his fairy books, a little old-fashioned and abounding in such expressions as 'Vastly well, madam!' The abridgments of his fairy books are models for the children to whom English is an unfamiliar tongue, and who find Hawthorne's Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales full of long words and involved sentences. It is, however, a fatal mistake to simplify Hawthorne, as the writer of a little book called 'In Mythland' has done, into such chopped sentences as 'This made Pandora cross. She would not play. The dear boy felt sad. He went out to play alone. Pandora looked at the box. How pretty, is it not? Flowers men carved upon it; leaves, too, and children.'

"If the book is in an easy, flowing style, the child reader becomes interested in it and goes on just as you and I read a French story, occasionally meeting an unfamiliar word, but guessing it by the context.

"Second, children's books should be imaginative in the best sense, or give information 'to be understood of the people. Children like history in story form, but once in a while there is a boy or girl who prefers it undiluted. One class in history that I know of children, from twelve to fifteen years old, reads and enjoys Parkman's histories.

"Third, books should appeal to the best instincts of children. There are two which always touch the chord that vibrates to tales of suffering bravely endured. These two are 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'Black Beauty.' Stories of children who are cruelly treated should not, I think, be placed in children's libraries, and, with the exception of these two books, there should be little on the shelves to excite their tears.

"Stories of happy, sunny childhood in sheltered homes, of simple country pleasures or home life in cities where the father and mother rule the household gently but firmly and the children do not decide important question for themselves, are still to be found. So are wholesome tales of school life, stories of animals, lives of great men, books teaching handicrafts or resources for vacation and rainy days and selections of poetry.

"On reading several hundred letters from children about their favorite books, I find that none of them cares for books about music or art, and few for out-of-door writers, books of games and sports. Most of them like fairy tales, if they speak of them at all. One thinks 'Gulliver's Travels' silly, but another writes: 'A year or two ago I found in reading fairy stories that what seemed to me to be rather silly corresponded to what was real facts, and might have happened.'"

Some of the books of the year which were recommended for children are: Brooks's "True Story of Abraham Lincoln," Brooks and Alden's "Long Walls," Crockett's "Sweetheart Travelers," Joel Chandler Harris's "Story of Aaron," Henty's works, Andrew Lang's "Animal Story Book," Nora Perry's "Three Little Daughters of the Revolution," White's "Little Girl of Long Ago," and Paul Leicester Ford's "True Story of George Washington."

Words Popularized by the Bicycle.

The bicycle bound to stay is now coining words. It wanted a nomenclature of its own, and is now manufacturing it. Wheeling is to be thanked for making "a scorcher" (French, "chauffeur,") and an idiot, mean one and the same thing. The tire is inflated, but the unfortunate puncture comes, and the wheelman then says: "My tire is deflated," and the purist winces.

There is a verb "to flate," which is never used, but is discoverable in the dictionary. "To flate" is derivable from the Latin "flatus," and to flate means "to produce with flatus or with simple unintonated breath." (Century Dictionary.) If "inflate," then, is at once understandable, why not "deflate"? The "de" is an approved verb prefix, meaning from, away, down from, and has a separative sense. "Deflate" is, then, a perfectly feasible word, with countless analogies.

If you look up the opposite words to "inflate" in Roget's Thesaurus, you will find nothing as handy as "deflate," and so, there is no reason why it should not be at once accepted, for it fills the long-felt want.

It is curious to note, too, in combination with wheeling topics, how common are the words "resilient" and "resiliency," and used in their proper sense. Formerly "resilient" belonged to the purely technical language of the lecture room.

Among the books which The Century Company will issue in the Autumn are these: "Forty-six Years in the Army," by Gen. John M. Schofield, quarto, about 500 pages, with portrait. "Impressions of South Africa," by James Bryce, M. P., author of "The American Commonwealth," &c. "An Artist's Letters from Japan," by John La Farge. "Java: The Equatorial Eden," by Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, author of "Jinrikisha Days." "The Scholar and the State," and Other Orations and Addresses, by Henry Codman Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York. "American Contributions to Civilization," Essays and Addresses by Charles William Eliot, LL. D. "The Story of Marie Antoinette," by Anna L. Bicknell, author of "Life in the Tulleries under the Second Empire." "Songs of Liberty," and Other Poems, by Robert Underwood Johnson. "The Days of Jeanne d'Arc," by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of "The Romance of Dollard," &c. "Up the Matterhorn in a Boat," by Marion Manville Pope. "Captains Courageous," by Rudyard Kipling, the first American novel written by Mr. Kipling. "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker, Sometime Brevet Lieutenant Colonel on the Staff of his Excellency Gen. Washington," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. "De Amicitia," by Marcus Tullius Cicero, a new issue in the Thumb-Nail Series, "A Christmas Carol," by Charles Dickens, a new issue in the Thumb-Nail Series. "The Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson," a new edition with a supplemental chapter.

Saint-Saens and Augier.

CURIOSITIES GIVEN BY THE FORMER TO HIS ANCESTRAL TOWN—THE STATUE OF AUGIER.

PARIS, July 19.—Dieppe is that dull little seaside resort in Normandy which, being the terminus of the sea voyage across the Channel from New Haven, is very largely frequented by English-speaking people. It is not quite such a refuge for social outcasts as Boulogne, and it has retained to a greater degree its French characteristics. Strange as it must seem to any one who has ever sojourned in this desolate and bleak townlet, it is the birthplace of quite a number of remarkable men.

It has produced artists, Cazin among others, but its greatest living glory is Saint-Saëns, the world-famed composer, who, though not actually born there, belongs to an old Dieppoise family. To the native town of his ancestors he has now presented a curious collection of odds and ends, a portion of which is valuable, while all of it is interesting, and will aid at some future period the student of musical history to reconstitute the strange personality of the composer of "Phryné." For what M. Saint-Saëns has solemnly handed over to the municipality of Dieppe to the accompaniment of much laudatory speechifying, banqueting, and band playing, are the souvenirs of his brilliant artistic career, the familiar bric-à-brac of his home in the Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, the objects that he has lived with from boyhood upward. This eccentric genius, who loves to disappear suddenly from all human surroundings, and leave no clue to his whereabouts even to his most intimate friends, burying himself in a tropical retreat, seems by this last abandonment to be seeking flight even from himself. He has not retained one single unconsidered trifle to remind him of the past.

In consequence, the hetereogeneous character of the collection with which he has endowed Dieppe is added to and its net value decreased. Among busts of himself, for instance, by the best living sculptors, there are slippers embroidered for him by a native lady of Mauritius, who consoled him during one of his periodic flights from civilization; strange shells "brought from the islands of Ceylon by M. Saint-Saëns," a gold watch and chain presented to the musician when a boy by the Duchess of Orleans, in 1847; Ambroise Thomas's bronze inkstand, a bunch of faded roses that had been taken from the deathbed of Victor Hugo, a portrait of Carmen Sylva, with an inscription in the Queen of Roumania's own handwriting, "Before the burning bush [evidently M. Saint-Saëns's musical genius] we doff our shoes and abandon our souls"; then a collection of medals awarded the composer in all the countries of the world. And mingled with these mementoes are objects the interest of which is of a more intimate nature still—the washed drawings of flowers that his mother executed at school, the old-fashioned miniature of an aunt who taught the boy his notes when he was five years old, the toys he had as a child. Religiously preserved and magnificently bound are the manuscript poems of his father, which, to judge from extracts that I have read, would be best left to the slumber they have so long enjoyed.

Of real value and interest is a manuscript of Mozart's and a copy of the third act of "Faust," annotated by Gounod. Some of the pictures are good, and the etchings by Benjamin Constant are the revelation of a new and generally unsuspected side to that artist's genius. The presentation ceremony over, Saint-Saëns dashed across the Channel to New Haven. He has turned his back definitely on domestic bliss, and will henceforth live the life of a wanderer.

By the end of the month, not a poet nor an artist will remain in Paris. I except those, of course, who do not count. The reason of the extraordinary exodus is the series of fêtes organized by the two great meridional societies, the Félibres and the Cigaliers, which will begin on the 1st of August next with the inauguration by the President of the Republic of the Duchesse d'Uzes's statue of Emile Augier at Valence.

To explain to you exactly what are the félibres, what is the Félibrige and what are the Cigaliers would be a difficult task. My friend, M. Paul Mariéton is the Chancellor of the Félibrige, and he's an author of the utmost distinction, a delicate poet, and a historian, who treats history in a gossipy way from which a soupçon of scandal is not omitted.

It is he who gave us quite recently "Une Histoire d'Amour," the story of the love-making between Georges Sand and Alfred de Musset, which the relatives of the great authoress sought unsuccessfully to suppress. He tells me that he is preparing for publication other startling documents which will once more set the literary world agog. His passionate activity and fiery enthusiasm make him an admirable leader in that great organization for upholding the meridional idea which is the Félibrige. To demonstrate the difference between a félibre and cigalier is doubly difficult, moreover, because there practically is none. They differ with one another often enough; indeed, there is a sort of tacit feud between them which breaks out mainly on philological questions, but the difference is not otherwise visible to unimpassioned minds. Both cherish a dialect which is a variety of Provençal patois, both hail from the land of garlic and oil, Marseilles being the capital of their hearts, their god the Tarasque of which the late M. Tartarin of Tarascon was the inspired prophet, as M. Alphonse Daudet has abundantly proved. If you ask a cigalier the meaning of one of their odds, he will, ten to one, reply, with a shrug, that it is pure félibre, while your félibre will reply, "Ask that of a cigalier."

However, whatever may at times divide them, they are now to meet on the common ground of this great meridional demonstration, the most interesting portion of which will be the performance of Leconte de Lisle's "Erinnyes" in the antique theatre of Orange. This magnificent dramatic poem will be given by the troupe of the Comédié Française, to the accompaniment of Massenet's music, executed by Colonne's orchestra. The President will only be present at the unveiling of Augier's monument and at the dramatic performances, but the félibres and cigaliers, who include, as I ought, perhaps, to have told you before, though you cannot fail to have guessed it, all that writes and paints and talks and acts in Paris, for intellectual Paris hails almost entirely from the Midi, will continue their literary and dramatic junketings for several days longer, visiting Saint-Remy, the home of Arena, a macaronic poet of the sixteenth century, and Nostradamus, the magician, serenading Mistral, the great Provençal poet, in his villa at Maillane, and winding up at the chateau of the Comtesse du Terrail, a descendant of Bayard and a great friend of the félibres, whose queen she will doubtless become one of these days, for the félibres have a Queen. ROWLAND STRONG.

The Origins of Certain Names.*

A volume cramful of information, packed in tight, is found in Mr. Leopold Wagner's "The Significance of Names." The title is good enough in its way, if only all names were "significant," but, unfortunately, there are innumerable ones the derivations of which present many difficulties. Perhaps the Italian maxim "Si non e vero ben trovato" is often applicable to the derivation of words, even those in common use. Human ingenuity invents adaptable derivations. If we only look through Notes and Queries we may see any number of plausible derivations. English is a hodge-podge, a compound language, a melange of many others, and sometimes we search long and fruitlessly for the particular ingredient which gives the flavor or the coloring to a certain word. Somebody with no philological reverence has called English "a mixed-pickles of a language."

As Americans, we are supposedly fully acquainted with the nicknames of our States and people. We do not use commonly to-day the phrase "The Mother of States," as applied to Virginia, but the "Old Dominion" is still a prime favorite. "The Cockade State" for Maryland has also gone out of fashion. We hear less of the "Nutmeg State" as applied to Connecticut than in former years, or of "The Land of Steady Habits." Some of these nicknames, as the "Sandhillers" and "Crackers"—the former applied to South Carolina and Middle Georgia—can still be heard, but they are purely local, and hardly known outside of the respective States. In Central South Carolina and Georgia there is the basin of some huge lake or sea, whose water was of an early geological age, and there are wide extents of country with sand downs. Near Augusta, Ga., are the true sandhills, just as Longstreet described them in his "Georgia Scenes." Cracker stands for a man of middle Georgia, rather than for a South Carolinian. "Cracker" and "pore (poor) white trash" used to be almost synonymous. Mr. Wagner derives "Cracker" from the corncracker, a long-legged crane. It is, however, believed to owe its origin to the up-country man, who, driving his sorry horse or mule or stunted ox, with a little cartful "o' truck" into a town, invariably cracks his long-thonged whip, and so announces his coming.

"The dark and bloody ground", Kentucky) you read about in juvenile books of to-day. New Jersey is sometimes called "A Foreign State." There used to be invariably a laugh raised when the expression was used "the United States and New Jersey." The separation of New Jersey from the rest of us, in a purely Pickwickian sense, may have arisen from Joseph Bonaparte's living in Bordentown after 1815, and Philadelphia and New York became jealous and dubbed Jerseymen "Spaniards" or "Furreners."

Perhaps "Suckers," as applied to the Illinois people, is derivable from the fish found there, but the sucker, a cyprinoid, is widely distributed over the United States and not local to Illinois. As to Indiana, "The Hoosier State," nobody ever could dig that out. The legend runs that there was a great fighter and bully, who rejoiced in the name of "Hoosier," and when, in primitive times, the Indiana boatmen landed at New Orleans they invariably showed fight, and pitching into the Creoles, cried, "I'm a Hoosier," recalling the memory of their particular local Hector.

Novel names may be in order to-morrow in certain sections of this great country due to new developments. Alaska has been occasionally called "Uncle Sam's Ice Box." It may be called "Uncle Sam's Gold Box" before long.

Mr. Wagner has a chapter on "Things Theatrical," which histrionic matter has been well threshed out. "Sock and buskin" find their origin in the Latin "soccus," a low shoe "worn by ancient comic actors," and buskin is the French "brossequin." The soccus reached the ankle only, whereas the buskin extended to the knee. A farce may come from the Latin "facire," to stuff, because the old buffoon used artificial means so as to acquire corpulency. A monstrous stomach always belonged to the rôle. The opposition was the lean, the lanky, the malicious Pierrot. Pierrot is the diminutive of Pierre, and is Little Peter.

We don't like to think that "my eye and Betty Martin" is a lingual evolution of a "Latin invocation to the Virgin, but it sounds very much as if it were. Punch and Judy, it is believed, owe their origin to an old mystery play, the title of which was "Pontius cum Judaeis." Pantaloon may come from the fact that this character first wore long, loose leg-coverings, or pantaloons. As to Columbine—that pretty, bounding, skipping fairy, with her tinsel and her spangles—her name comes down, likely enough, from Columba, the Italian for dove. We find 'n Pantomime, the ludicrous present thing, derivable from a lugubrious past. The mute, the creature who simulated grief, at a funeral, is among the oldest of figures attending a ceremonial. In dumb show, the Roman Mime followed the dead, with expressions of agonizing sorrow. They said nothing, but their gestures were eloquent. So mimics had their particular calling, and probably a first-class mime first showed his talents in the pantomime. Mr. Wagner gives up Harlequin—as does everybody else. Italian it probably is.

As to the pit in the theatre, that is of the past. We are too elegant to use the word to-day. Pit comes direct from the fact that the original Drury Lane Theatre of 1663 was on the exact site of the Old Cockpit, where there had been cockfights. We do not, however, quite accept the derivation of "Penny Gaff," gaff having to do with the armed spurs of the fighting cock. Mr. Wagner gives the derivation of titles of honor. A study of Prof. Maitland's "Domesday Book and Beyond," (Little, Brown & Co.; see Saturday Review of Books and Art of July 24,) will tell you that the derivation of titles is not an easy task. The Thane is the Danish thegn—a freeman. The French Comte looks as if it came from the Latin "Comes," meaning a companion, but Baron is not easy, though you may incline toward taking it from the Latin "Baro," which stands for a fool.

On the occasion of the jubilee the origin of the "Order of the Garter" was worked up in English journals in a most extended manner. There were hundreds of closely printed columns about the garter. That the garter once encircled a fair lady's leg, and that Edward III. picked it up and returned it to the Countess of Salisbury, is a story so dear to us that we refuse to accept any other legend. It might resolve itself into this question, however, Did the Countess wear stockings? Graver, less frolicsome modern authorities declare that it was not a garter, but a girdle. Then there is a fight over the dear old motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense," which nice phrase asserts itself exactly to the garter situation.

The Order of the Bath, an order given by the present Queen in a profuse way, has something to do with personal cleanliness, and is purely Oriental as to its origin. A knight in panoply, fighting of a very warm day, must have been very much in want of tubbing. Henry IV., in 1399, two days previous to his coronation, made, it is said, the order from the circumstance that the forty-six knights upon whom it was conferred had watched the King the night before and had taken a bath. There is pomp for you, and the giving of dignity to a very ordinary thing. As a great historian expresses it, the mediaeval period was "The Dirty Period," so to bathe might have been both exceptional and curious.

Russians, who do not wish to be indebted to any other civilization than their own, with true Slavonic fervor, want to deny that Czar or Tzar is only a barbarous form of Caesar. The Emperor of Germany has not yet gone against Kaiser as coming from Caesar. Shall we trouble ourselves with Landgrave, or Palsgrave, or Count Palatine, some of the titles which are only as nonsensical as they are worthless?

Parliaments have had many names. There have been the mad Parliament, the Unmerciful Parliament, the Parliament of Dunces, of the Devils, the Black Parliament, the Addled Parliament, the Useless, the Pensioner, the Long Parliament, the Barebones Parliament, the Running Parliament, and always and forever, in England and America, the Talking Parliament. Endless have been the disputes over Cabal, supposably made up of the first letters of the names of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Lauderdale. And what about Caucus? Did that word so often used come from the Boston calkers. Why not from Corker?

The derivations of the words used for firearms and projectiles are of decided interest. As the use of the murderous implements of carnage increases, we shall have to invent new words. Revolver was unknown fifty years ago. Perhaps in the time to come, to indicate a universal slaughter, we may say in lieu of decimated, "maximated."

To take up a more pleasant topic, there is matrimony. Before there was a religious ceremony a marriage was called by the Saxons "a handfast," derived from handfeastan, for to join hands concluded the ceremony What is a morganatic marriage? It means that some Loftiness has deigned to marry a woman—to put it rather roughly—of an inferior station. Probably many a German, French, or Italian nobleman who takes a rich American girl as a wife considers that only her dower glosses over his mesalliance. The word comes from the Gothic morgjan, "to limit or curtail," because the dowry settled upon her is all that the wife is entitled to by such a tie. It has also been designated as a left-handed marriage, because in the original barbarity of the custom, instead of the man giving his right hand to his bride, she had to be contented with his left one. Honeymoon, some would have us believe, was derived as a name from the plentiful absorption of hydromel (a soft drink, made of honey,) by the newly married. The two unfortunate ones were supposed to have kept on drinking this hydromel for precisely thirty days; hence, "honeymoon." No wonder, after such a regimen, there was some bitterness.

Articles of attire Mr. Wagner briefly examines. Gown in old English was goune, and in Welsh, which despises vowels, it was gwn. Coat and petticoat came from the French cotte. Skirt had its origin from the Anglo-Saxon scrytan, to shorten. The wheelwoman, then, scrytanises herself. Stays come from the French "estai," to support, to prop up. Hence we speak of a ship's stays, because they serve to prop up the mast. Pocket is the old English poke—a bag. We might say that as to breeches, trousers, pantaloons, and their derivations the disputes are constant. Is pantaloon mixed Greek and Latin, pan meaning all, and talus the rest of the unmentionables? Trousers does seem to have a resemblance to the French trousses, but breeches! "Breeks" might come from the Saxon broc. Oh! that erudition should be wasted in the reasons for that word, a "dickey."

Sea terms, sea phrases, are mostly Norse, but many of them, though Norman-French, still show their Scandinavian origin. Stern is the Anglo-Saxon "steor-ern," or the steering end of the craft; and so starboard is the steering side, because when small vessels were steered a single long oar was used which was slung on the right side. So larboard is the other, or left side. Old junk dealers will appreciate the fact that the rush "junkus" when dried, was first used to calk the seams of a ship. When on board of a yacht (which is a pure Dutch word) and you are reclining in your berth, remember it is Norman, and means a cradle. As to the crew who sleep in their bunks, bunk is Anglo-Saxon "bunc," and means a hollow wooden vessel. There must be some feeling of distress when we learn that "calque" is quite a British word for a Turkish boat. In the pure and original Turkish, the boat is "quig," and quig with a capital Q floats around a great deal to-day. Regatta is Venetian pure. When the gondoliers ran races they first formed a "riga," or line.

Musical instruments have their derivations explained by the author. Is banjo with its tum-tum a corruption of bandore, and does bandore come in line directly from the Greek Pandoura, and was then Great Pan himself the father of that irritating instrument? Violin has a distinguished sound, and fiddle has not. But fiddle has a Latin origin. Fiddle in German is fidel, in Latin fidiculus, which is the diminutive of fides, a stringed instrument. Flute, that instrument insipid in a solo, a necessity in an orchestra, has been "flout," "floit," and shows its Latin origin in "flatus." The fact that a conger eel is called fluta by the Sicilians because of the seven holes in the gills cases, has nothing to do with the original fluta. The ophicleide shows its derivation in "ophis," a serpent, say a boa constrictor, and kleis is a key. Clarinets squeak because their Latin origin is clarus," which means clear, and hautboy is the French "high wood." Pianoforte is all-embracing as a word. Piano is soft, forte is strong, and alas! too often the latter quality predominates.

Why in the deep study of "cordials and beverages," when a friend is asked to "take a smile," should we revert to Montezuma and his first swig of pulque? The story is that a beautiful girl—Octel was her name—first handed to the Mexican potentate his toddy, and then "he smiled." The origin of alcohol has just been thoroughly discussed in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, and probably, though the writer of those excellent papers knew all about it, he thought it must have been self-evident that the first dram a man ever imbibed brought out the smile. That is as certain as is the origin of roast pig, as Charles Lamb described it.

In animals, some of the compound names are easy enough to understand; as, hippopotamus—hippos, a horse, and potamos, a river; or leopard, leo-pardus, a spotted lion; or that out of "rinos," nose, and "keras," horn, is compounded rhinoceros. But when you get to a horse, and why it is called a horse, the task is very much more difficult. It is worth while to go very far back in our endeavor to get to the bed rock of h-o-r-s-e. An ass, we may incline to believe, is Semitic as to name, because "athon" means to blow, and the ass's braying might be blowing, and so "athon" and "asinus" have some vague resemblance. In camel we may be said to be more in the saddle, because in the oldest of languages "gam-al" is "the beast with a hump," and there is your camel all right enough. But the horse! There are many very old names for a horse, and some of them show indications that it means "the one who can run" or "the one who speeds," but that is all. The Latin and Greek show nothing of our English horse. In modern northern European languages there is "horse." In France, Italy, and Spain Latin is used for a horse, and so the origin of the English word "horse" escapes us. If you wanted to work from words to things, you might then think that the horse of Northern Europe was of late presentation. Nevertheless, he existed in prehistoric France, because we have pictures of the horse as he was hunted for food.

How many ages has it taken to modify the character of the cat? and he is not quite tamed yet—always, of course, excepting your own private Tom. It is evident, however, from his name, that he is among the oldest of domestic animals. The cat is the French "chat," the Latin "gata," the Arabic "gitt," the old Egyptian "pasht." Just change a letter of "pas," making a "u" of an "a," and you have "puss."

Endless are the speculations this volume starts. The book itself is a most useful one, giving an endless amount of good and solid instruction.

*THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NAMES. By Leopold Wagner. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 50 cents.

Lord Byron at Waterloo.

From The Westminster Review.

It was on April 26, 1816, that Byron, having lost his wife, his home, his place in English society, and, for the time, his aim and career in life, landed at Ostend, a self-made outcast. He brought on board the packet-boat a traveling carriage modeled on that of the fallen Emperor which so many of us have seen at the Tussaud Museum; and in that vehicle he was promptly conveyed to Brussels. There he probably alighted at one of the excellent hotels which were, as they are still, to be found in the airy neighborhood of the Parc. On the following morning he procured a less cumbrous vehicle and drove out to Mont St. Jean with two companions; one his physician, Dr. Polidori, the other, the writer of the paper to which we are indebted for the record.

On arriving at the ground he became, we are told, silent and absorbed in reflection, visiting in succession the monument of Sir A. Gordon, the spot where Major Howard, Tenth Hussars, fell, and the château of Goumont. Almost the only remark that he seems to have made was a mstake, for he declared that his cousin, Howard, was killed at the same time as Gen. Picton, whereas there had been an interval of at least six hours between the two events; Picton hav-

ing fallen in the repulse of Erlon's column, about 1:30 P. M., and Howard in the pursuit of the retreating French, when the fight was over, between 8 and 9.

After returning from the field Byron spent the evening with the writer of an article in the New Monthly in the apartments occupied by that gentleman at Brussels. Being asked by the wife of his host to write something in her album, he took it up and observed that it already contained a contribution by Sir Walter Scott, whom Byron admired above all his contemporaries, both as poet and man. Byron, however, promised to fulfill the desire of his hostess, and asked permission to carry the book back to his hotel for that purpose, promising to return it next day. Seeing him in such affable mood, the lady ventured to ask his opinion of Scott's poem on the fight, to which Byron replied by quoting from that now somewhat obsolete work:

"Yes, Agincourt may be forgot,
And Cressy be an unknown spot,
And Blenheim's name be new;
But still in story and in song,
For many an age remembered, long,
Shall live the towers of Hougomont,
And the field of Waterloo."

As he uttered these last words, which now, perhaps, leave the reader somewhat cold, Byron smote the book, crying, "Devil take it! my dear Scott, if that glory ever dies."

England's Early Naval History*

The appearance of this, the first volume in a series of five which together will form the most notable naval history ever published, is particularly timely, following, as it does, the recent wonderful naval review at Spithead, England, which completed the great celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. The thirty miles of warships which made up that wondrous display of sea power directed the attention of the civilized world most forcibly to the might and influence of the navy in warfare. The thousands who witnessed and the thousand thousands who read of this remarkable spectacle must have had their interest in the history of naval warfare unconsciously stimulated. To such thousands this carefully prepared, beautifully printed, and copiously illustrated history of the English navy will strongly appeal, and the pages will be perused by landsmen as well as dwellers on the coasts and those familiar with the sea with a growing sense of what sea power and its influence upon history, already so ably presented by Capt. Mahan of the United States Navy, really mean.

Mr. Clowes, in his preface, makes the bold but not extreme statement that the declaration in effect of the preamble to the articles of war, that it is upon the navy that the wealth, prosperity, and peace of the British Empire mainly depend, cannot be doubted by any thoughtful and unprejudiced Briton. He says further truly that the navy has played as great a rôle in the development as in the protection of Britain's commerce and empire, that it has been instrumental in the discovery of some colonies and the acquisition of many others, that it is to-day responsible for the maintenance of secure communication with all, and pacific trade and traffic between the various ports of the empire and other parts of the world, and that while it has advanced in a peculiar manner the special interests of Great Britain, it has not been without influence upon the progress of civilization everywhere. Reviewing briefly former histories and treatises of and on the British Navy, the chief author of this work says very truly that Sir William Monson, and Pepys, who was a Captain in the Royal Navy, while they left a mass of invaluable materials, were not naval historians, that Schomburg's book of 1802 is so full of inaccuracies as to be almost entirely devoid of value, that Brenton's essay covering the period from 1783 to 1836 was too prejudiced to succeed, that Sir Nicholas Nicolas's history, which was conceived on a most gigantic scale, and which would have required possibly twenty volumes to complete, is inadequate, owing to the death of the author when he had only finished two volumes, and that the serious works of Prof. J. K. Laughton and Vice Admiral Colomb, while admirable and learned, belong more to the domain of technical criticism than to ordinary history. He pays a high and deserved tribute to his co-laborer Capt. Mahan, who he says, "surpasses in accuracy, lucidity, and charm of style, any English naval writer," and says that Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, another co-laborer, "shows a measure of intentional honesty and fairness which unhappily does not always characterize British writers on the same subject."

The plan of the present history is outlined as follows: It is divided into fifteen historical sections, each of which corresponds either with the duration of a dynasty or a political period, or with the endurance of a great war. The first section, therefore, covers the period of history previous to 1066; the second section, the Norman age—1066-1154; the third section, the Angevin age—1154-1399; the fourth section, the Lancastrian and Yorkist age—1399-1485; the fifth section, the Tudor age—1485-1603; the sixth section, the first Stuart age—1603-1660; the eighth section, the age of the Restoration and Revolution, 1660-1714; the ninth section, the early Hanoverian age—1714-1763; the tenth section, the period of American Revolution—1763-1793; the eleventh section, the wars of the French Revolution—1793-1802; the twelfth section, the Napoleonic and American wars—1802-1815; the thirteenth section, the period from 1815 to the building of the first ironclads in 1856, and the fourteenth and last section, the period since 1856. The present volume comprises the first five sections, and carries the history through the Tudor age, the story of the Spanish Armada, and the wonderful voyages and discoveries of the reign of Queen Elizabeth and her immediate successors, or up to 1608. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to Sir Nicholas Nicholas for descriptions of the period prior to 1422, and for these later on to Mr. Oppenheim's "History of the Administration of the Royal Navy, 1509-1660," the same author's "Naval Accounts and Inventories of the Reign of Henry VII," to Prof. Laughton's and Capt. Duro's and to Dr. W. F. Tilton's of Newport, R. I., works on the Spanish Armada, and to Col. John Scott and Mr. Coryton for biographical information concerning early books on shipping and navigation. The first part of the work, or that through and up to Chapter XII., may, therefore, be considered as simply a careful and elaborate compilation of former works and authorities, with some important additions and corrections. The author states that the second volume of his history, which will bring it down to the year 1760, or through the ninth section, will be published in September.

It is unnecessary, as will be recognized from the statements made above, to notice this work in any detail. It shows remarkable care in preparation, good discrimination, and, as far as can be observed in this first volume, fair and unprejudiced judgment. It proves conclusively, as the author states, that the doctrine of the influence of sea power is no new one, and, while it has been analyzed, and, so to speak, codified by nineteenth century writers, such as Mahan and Colomb, in all its most essential bearings it was fully grasped even by an anonymous rhymester of the fifteenth century. The book has a rarely good typographical appearance, and the copious illustrations, for the most part half tones, have been intelligently selected, are extremely valuable and interesting, and are beautifully printed.

*THE ROYAL NAVY. A History from the Earliest Times to the Present. By William Laird Clowes, assisted by Sir Clements Markham, Capt. A. T. Mahan, H. W. Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt, E. Fraser, and others. Vol. I. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Scenes from Bird Life.†

The wisest man of New England said, writing of Nature: "The sun illuminates only the eye of the man, but shines into the eye and the heart of the child." It is in recognition of this truth that writers such as Mrs. Wright labor for the sake of the children, to fill eager little minds with sweet and wholesome truths. Later come preoccupations of a more insistent sort, and the adult being but seldom finds time to catch the significance of bird songs, unless in childhood he has been led "the primrose way." Coleridge defined genius as the power of childhood carried forward into the developments of manhood, and only those who have studied to teach young children know how great the "power of childhood" is, or how far it impels you into the secret history of nature.

The authors of "Citizen Bird" have subtly understood the desire of the child to inquire into the life of outdoor creatures. They have made use of that wide sympathy which is glad to break down the barriers between bird and beast and man, and have written of the birds as of fellow-beings in harmony with our purposes and sharing our efforts to make the world productive, beautiful, and joyous. The children who read the book, or have it read to them, will learn to think of the little creatures in the sense that Emerson wrote of them, as,

"Conscious, each, of duty done,
And unstained as the sun."

The "Uncle" of the story, a "bird-man," and gentle as his kind commonly are, teaches his boys and girls that the farmer will win his battle against the bugs more easily if he avails himself of the help at hand:

"For above him in the trees of his forest, in the hedgerows and bushes of his pasture and garden, on the rafters of his barn, even in the chimney of his house, live the birds, willing and eager to help him. And all the wages they ask is permission to work for a living and protection from those of his fellow-men who court the Oriole and Cardinal for their gay feathers, and the robin and meadowlark for pot-pie."

There is, however, no exaggeration of sentiment which would forbid a healthy young appetite its feast of broiled chicken or roast duck. These, according to the "Uncle," belong to another class of birds—"a lower order, that seem made for food, not singing nor helping the farmers; but even these should not be shot needlessly or in their nesting season."

In the form of a narrative of happy days lived out of doors, information is given that does not "dust the mind by its dryness," nor lead it astray by inaccuracy. Step by step the children learn how the strength of the hummingbird lies in its quickness, how the bobolinks are good citizens at home, but, like certain members of the human family, are mischievous travelers, eating the rice of the Southern fields on their semi-annual flight to and from the South; how the scarlet tanager builds high to conceal his brilliant feathers, and the little brown creeper borrows the color of the tree bark and climbs about in safety. Occasionally there is a hint of more poetic truth less easily explained to the intelligence of the child than to the more experienced intelligence of the grown person. Of the hermit thrush, which, it may be remembered, inspired one of Mr. Dewing's most exquisite pictures, it is said:

"When the hermit reaches his high notes, that sound as clear as the music of a mountain brook, a strange feeling will suddenly come over you. You will forget that you belong to the house people, and that he is a bird; you will think he is telling you something in words that you understand—a message that makes you think about pure and holy things. The songs of some birds please the ear alone, but this little brown hermit sings to your conscience."

If the text of "Citizen Bird" gives the spirit of its subject with exceptional charm and veracity, the illustrations do certainly no less. Mr. Fuertes has caught the characteristic attitude, the poise of the body, the intelligence of the eye, and the gently modeled surfaces with great skill and insight, he has made his birds live upon the page instead of presenting them with hopelessly stuffed and distorted bodies, after the manner of the average illustrator of bird books.

†CITIZEN BIRD.—Scenes from Bird Life in Plain English for Beginners. By Mabel Osgood Wright and Elliott Coues. With one hundred and eleven illustrations by Louis Agassiz Fuertes. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Midgets in Books and Art.

TINY CURIOS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM—DWARF VOLUMES OF JEFFERSON IN THE LENOX LIBRARY.

"While the Tilden collection cannot be called strong in special features, it has many welcome and valuable additions in Americana," said one of the assistant librarians at the Lenox Library recently, "and among its treasures are these two little midget gems from the library of Thomas Jefferson."

The volumes are exceedingly dainty and winsome, gilt edged and vellum bound, perfectly preserved, and a shade smaller than the well-known Pickering "Diamonds," though they belong more properly with them in size and type than with the diminutive Thumb editions, of which the Lenox has a small but interesting assortment.

The first is a Latin Horace from the French press of Sedan, (1627,) and the second an Epictetus in the original Greek, Glasgow, (1751,) and both are superb products of the printer's and binder's art. Unfortunately the volumes contain neither name nor annotation to connect them with the great Commoner of the Revolution, but their pedigree is attested in the handwriting of Mr. E. Duykinck, and they fell into Mr. Tilden's net at a sale held by Leavitt & Co. in 1873.

"These little volumes," the librarian went on to say, "are so welcome because we were already rather strong in Jeffersonian relics. For instance, we have one of the two drafts of the Declaration of Independence in Jefferson's own hand. The first one, full of changes and interlineations, is preserved in Philadelphia. From this he made a corrected, or 'clean,' copy, so called, which is here in the Lenox, while the third draft, an engrossed copy, written by some clerk, rests in the State Department at Washington. As a most valuable companion piece, we have also a copy of the first Constitution of Virginia, written by Mr. Jefferson, the preamble of which is an exact forerunner of the preamble to the great Declaration signed at Philadelphia later.

"Then we find also in the Tilden collection a most curious diary in Mr. Jefferson's hand. It is about a foot square and an inch thick, and contains a lot of the most trivial memoranda, of no historic value whatever, and chiefly curious because they go to show what very trifling things of routine domestic occurrence were thought worthy of a place in his daily chronicles. Indeed, it is almost impossible to believe that a man of his broad culture and deep learning and prominence could have found either time or inclination to make such utterly lifeless and prosy entries as we find there. If they were not unmistakably Mr. Jefferson's, they would pass for the cheap jottings of a country farmer who never soared above a schoolboy in his mental flights. This particular diary was, no doubt, the ash heap where he tossed the junk and rubbish of his daily life."

Coming back to the dwarf volumes which the Democratic Sage had probably carried in the pocket of his Continental waistcoat the librarian said that no public collections in this country with which he was acquainted had gone at all deeply into midget editions. In the very nature of the case they could never be enriched by valuable annotations or be of any practical value to the general public or the bibliophile as are the wonderful illuminated miniatures found in the parchment missals that preceded printing, and in the earlier volumes of the era of types.

He thought it safe to say that the very finest lot of these midget books in America could be seen among the choice rarities gathered by that well-known collector Mr. Robert Hoe of this city. In variety and value the collection far exceeds any curious display in the book line of "infinite riches in a little room"—certainly in the United States.

The most unique collection of the very tiniest volumes in the world can be found in the British Museum. Among other treasures in this class is a midget book about an inch square called "The Maid's Delight." It is a book of songs, and bears date of London, 1670. Among the ditties it contains is "The Court of the Country Guise"—an excellent new medley, so warranted, and "If the Sky Fall We Shall Catch Larks," set to a dainty new tune, says the title page.

Another is the famous Thumb Bible, so called in honor of its wee size, and dated London, 1693. A fairy thing it is, with its 500 pages and its diminutive illustrations; there is also what may be called a summary of the Bible, and a Dante done in one hundred cantos and but one and a half inches wide.

There is also a miniature volume in shorthand which contains the New Testament and the Psalms, bound in green velvet with silver clasps. This was all written in shorthand about 240 years ago by Jeremiah Rich, and on the flyleaf are these words: "The pen's dexterity by these incomparable contractions, by which a sentence is as soon written as a word, allowed by authority and passed the two universities with great approbation and applause, invented and taught by Jeremiah Rich, 1659. John Lilburne offered to give the writer a certificate that he took down his trial at the Old Bailey with the greatest exactness. The Book of Psalms in Rich's characters is in print. His shorthand was taught in Dr. Doddington's Academy at Northampton."

Books have been printed not larger than a postage stamp. At a London sale not long ago one was sold measuring eleven-sixteenths of an inch by half an inch, containing six portraits of the Czar and other celebrities in the original pink wrapper. It was printed in 1827.

Easy and natural is the step from these miniatures in books to the well-nigh incredible miniatures in art. They tell a story of a needle manufacturer in England who engaged to take some conceit out of those princes of miniature in China and Japan. He sent over to them a number of uncommonly fine needles and challenged any of the Orientals to drill holes in them small enough for the eyes. He got them back with holes drilled through the points. But even a more astounding feat than this has been accomplished by a naturalist. His hobby was to collect the fine dust with which the wings of moths and butterflies are covered and form it into artistic designs. He mounted each single grain of dust separately so as to make bouquets of flowers, fern leaves, and butterflies hovering about. All this was done in a space occupied by the eighth of an inch.

He had on another vase a design of passion flowers, formed of more than 500 grains of dust, and another representing a pot of fuchsias, with butterflies and birds, in three-sixteenths of an inch. Now, the wonderful patience of this work will be understood when we learn that no man has ever succeeded in counting the grains of dust on a butterfly's wing. This same naturalist mounted several hundred of the smallest eggs of the very smallest insects, and the whole work was comprised within a diameter of a quarter of an inch. Another naturalist arranged over 3,000 young oysters within a circle less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter.

Other amazing feats are recorded, as, for instance, a photographic camera that a breastpin will hold; a perfect shotgun that will send a ball some distance, but is only two inches long; photographs of a hundred heads on a piece of glass no larger than a pin's head.

As to portraits in miniature, there are many fine and valuable collections in Italy, Austria, and France, while among those in England the most famous are owned by Queen Victoria, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and the Earl of Dartrey. As these are Victorian Jubilee days, it may be proper to state that miniature portraits have been a fad with the house of Brunswick. The Queen had a painter of this class, H. E. Heath, who was grandson of James Heath, a Royal Academician and historical or Court engraver to three successive Kings—George III., George IV., and William IV. Mr. Heath painted numerous miniatures for her Majesty over a long series of years. First was a miniature of the Princess Royal, Victoria, before her marriage to the late Emperor Frederick of Germany. Next one of the Princess Beatrice and of Henry of Battenberg, small enough to fit into a bracelet for presentation to the Queen. His handiwork also was the miniature of herself which the Queen gave to the Shah of Persia. They were all painted on ivory—exceeding'y dainty and toilsome work.

Van Blarenberghe, the noted Dutch artist in water-color miniature, painted a battle scene, with battalions, horses, flying colors, and picturesque vivandières—hundreds of figures, every uniform clear and exact and every separate face a study—all on the lid of a snuffbox.

Why mention the army of exquisite and dainty cupids that Watteau left on the lockets of France?

Poor Rhymes.

From Notes and Queries.

Shakespeare does not scruple to rhyme "come" with "tomb," "debt" with "let," "doting" with "nothing," besides using such false rhymes as "voice—juice," "guest

—feast," "wrong—young," "replenish—blemish." Wordsworth gives us "hymn" and "trim," "home" and "comb," "lamb" and "am," and "folk" and "oak," as well as "Erin—steering," "coming—omen," "truly—July," "echo—cuckoo," some of which fairly make a "layman" shudder. Tennyson, the artist in words, follows suit with "debt—forget," "limb—him," "come—numb," "rhyming—climbing," "time—climb," not rejecting "guest—priest," "dwells—else," nor disdaining to tamper with accepted pronunciations by forcing "quay" into unequal partnership with "day" and "Lewes" with "muse."

Shelley is fashionable enough to drop the final g, being especially fond of "ruin—pursuing." We find, of course, "gloom—tomb," and even "whom—womb." Worse than these are "accept not—reject not," "clothes—doze," and once "zone—zone," while "gone—dawn" is every whit as bad as "morn—dawn," if, indeed, it is not much worse. The immaculate Gray allows "tomb—come," "sublime—climb," and in one place "cloud—flood," which is no rhyme at all.

Valuable Manuscripts Found.

CLERK'S JOURNALS OF ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM 1650 TO 1675 IN ARCHIVES OF NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

It is suggested by the last number of The Bi-Weekly that New York may have soon the opportunity to repay to England the gracious debt that Massachusetts is under to the mother country for the gift recently conveyed through Mr. Bayard of the so-called log book of the Pilgrim ship Mayflower. In the archives of the New York Historical Society, at Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, there have lately been discovered a number of bound manuscripts, which may be as dear to English hearts as the log of the Pilgrim ship is to the descendants of the first immigrants to Massachusetts. The manuscripts are the clerk's journals of the English House of Commons from the year 1650 to 1675, in sixteen folio volumes, believed to be the original script copy of the proceedings of the House during the rule of the Protector, Cromwell.

The authorities of the Historical Society say that they came into possession of the folios through the family of Gov. Livingston, in the early part of the present century, and beyond that little that is trustworthy is known of them. When they came into this country and in what circumstances they were brought hither is merely a matter of conjecture. The folios, bound in antique calf, are inscribed in a fine hand, in single columns, with broad page margins, many of which have been torn or cut away, as though needed for some exigent use.

As far as is known, the first reference to the folios is to be found in a little volume by John F. Watson, called "Historic Tales of Olden Time," which bears this legend upon its title page: "W. R. Dean, Printer. Published by Collins & Hannay, New York, 1832." On page 140 Mr. Watson writes:

"I saw in the Historical Society Library something very rare to be found in this country. They are sixteen volumes folio of manuscript journals of the House of Commons in Cromwell's reign, say from 1650 to 1675, said to have been presented through the family of the late Gov. Livingston. I suspect, however, they came through the family of Gov. Williamson, because a great part of Col. De Hart's library went by will to De Hart Williamson in 1801. Mrs. D. Logan had before told me of having seen these volumes in the possession of Col. De Hart of Morristown, N. J., about the year 1800. She could not learn how they came into this country, although she found it was believed that they were abducted by some of Cromwell's friends (who went out first to New England and afterward settled near Morristown) to prevent their use against those who might remain in England. Their ample margins had been partially used by a commanding officer of our army there, when paper was scarce, to write his orders!"

The only official of the New York Historical Society at present in town is Mr. Andrew Warner, the Recording Secretary. Mr. Warner is also President of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, at 20 Union Suare East. He is 90 years of age, and for more than half a century has been closely identified with the doings of the Historical Society. He lives with his daughter just around the corner at 326 East Fifteenth Street, and it was there than a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES saw him. He seemed greatly surprised when told of the treasure of manuscript folios in the archives of the society, and advised the reporter to communicate with the librarian, William Kelby, who is summering at Lake Grove, L. I. Mr. Kelby replied that it was true that the society did have in its possession the manuscript journals of the House of Commons from 1650 to 1675, in sixteen folio volumes,

Mr. Watson's theory that the manuscripts were brought over by some of the enemies of the Stuarts, who fled to this country on the return of Charles II. to England, in 1660, is borne out to a certain extent by historical fact. It will be remembered that Goffe, the regicide, fled to Deerfield, Mass., where he appeared before the astonished inhabitants in 1675 to lead them against an attack by Indians. It is known that Goffe, who was one of the Judges that condemned Charles I. to death, had several companions who fled to the colonies at the same time, and it may have been one of them who brought the folios.

On the other hand, it is absolutely certain that there was a manuscript copy of the journals in the possession of the Clerk of the House as late as May 31, 1742, when the following resolution was adopted by the House:

"Resolved, That all of the Proceedings, or, Journals of the House of Commons, now in the Custody of the Clerk of the said House, and commencing with the Book called Seymour, which begins with the Reign of King Edward the Sixth, be printed."

This resolution was carried out, and the New York Society Library, at 107 University Place, has on its shelves printed copies of the folios to the number of seventy, covering the years from 1547 to 1778. Therefore, the manuscripts must have been brought to this country later than 1742, or if brought before, their duplicates must have still remained in possession of the clerks of the House.

The period of legislative action in the Commons that would have been most dangerous to the surviving friends of the Protector was, of course, that prior to the date of the execution of Charles I., which occurred in 1649. The Parliaments that were assembled by order of the Protector from 1655 (the first date of the folio manuscripts) to 1660 (the time of the overthrow of the Commonwealth) bore no particular significance to royalty, and their only historical value is that they contained a majority of republicans, who were promptly expelled by the Lord Protector, followed by a dissolution of the entire body.

Books and Authors.

Gameland, a monthly magazine, devoted to fishing, hunting, and athletics, is handsomely illustrated, and contains articles which are of exceeding interest. In the August number appears Mr. L. F. Brown's "A Study of Sylvan Nature Along a Trout Stream." The beauties of nature, as found on the Slagle, a trout stream, are cleverly described. The life history of this fecund water is given—and you have glimpses of the happiness enjoyed by "The Slagle Trout Club."

Stanley Waterloo has written several romances, which showed exceeding power, and, strange to say, he has found more readers in England than in the United States. His last novel has for title "The Story of Ab; A Tale of the Time of the Cave Men." Archaeological fiction, often attempted, is rarely acceptable, but Mr. Stanley Waterloo has his own marked individuality. The volume will be published by Way & Williams of Chicago.

Ouida is still hard at work. We have had "The Masserenes." Now comes "Le Selve," and in a short time Ouida's "Altruist" will appear.

A new and cheap edition of Prof. Drummond's "The Ascent of Man," has been published in England by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

Why does not some enterprising American publisher try Edmond About's most amusing "Le Roi des Montagnes"? About never wrote a cleverer book, and it fills the situation to-day precisely. At the time it was written it had a political purpose, and About expressed it in this smart novel.

They do say that Mr. Grant Allen is now "Mr. Gordon Seymour," having adopted this recent "pen name." "The Rudeness of the Honorable Mr. Leatherhead" is supposably written by Gordon Seymour.

In the Century for this month is found Mr. John Muir's "The Alaskan Trip." Mr. Muir was the explorer of the Sierra Nevada and of the Alaskan glaciers, and the largest glacier, which excels in dimensions any other known glacier, bears Mr. Muir's name.

We may take some hints as to the methods used by an English monthly magazine in order to show its large circulation. The first number having appeared in 1891, it had issued, up to June 1 of this year, 25,929,947 numbers. Suppose these magazines were piled one on top of the other? Then this magazine Ossa on Pelion would be 130 miles high, and if all the great mountains of the world were stuck one on the other still this magazine would look down on them. Terrestrial measurements being, then, impossible, we should suggest trying, say, the ocean, and sinking the magazine in the sea. But then the chances would be that there would no longer be either the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean, but simply a paper pulp, or a Sargossa Sea of literature. Then only think what would become of the whales, the codfish, the porgies, and the sea serpents! Why not try burning this magazine? We have long wanted to have some beacon by means of which we could earn a recognition from Mars.

Dr. Andrew F. Currier, in "The Menopause," (D. Appleton & Co.,) treats of certain human conditions well worthy of particular study. In this volume many former errors are confuted, and the subject is presented in a philosophical and scientific manner.

In the August Century is found Clarence Cook's "The Lordly Hudson," with illustrations by André Castaigne, who has drawn a panorama of the Hudson.

Mark Twain is near the completion of his "The Surviving Innocent," which is the title of the book for the United States—because we know here what an "Innocent" means. In England the book is to be called "More Tramps Abroad."

Mr. Meredith's volume of selected poems will be issued shortly. In some cases the author has revised his verse.

The August International Magazine presents a new feature It reports the names of prominent New Yorkers who have sailed for Europe during the month preceding the publication.

Under the editorship of Percy Fitzgerald we are to have a new edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." The volume will be royal octavo. A unique feature will be a biographical dictionary of every person mentioned by Boswell. Mr. Thomas Whittaker announces the book for the 1st of September.

In the coming September McClure's Magazine there will be a print, after the life cast of Henry Clay, taken when he was forty-eight years old. The life cast was made by John H. I. Browere in 1825. In the same number will be a copy of the portrait of Mrs. Clay never before published. Mr. Charles Henry Hart will write the text, giving the history of these portraits.

An early announcement is made by the Macmillan Company of a coming holiday book, "Singing Verses for Children," by Lydia Avery Coonly. Miss Allice Kellogg Tyler will be the artist for the book.

"The Old Santa Fé Trail" is an engaging title, and Col. Henry Inman, late of the United States Army, is its author. The volume will give sketches of old trappers, voyageurs, and scouts, and the close is the first trip made over the Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. The Macmillan Company are the publishers.

"The Whist Reference Book," a cyclopedia, dictionary, and digest of the game, by William Mill Butler, is to be published at once by Messrs. J. C. Yorston & Co. of Philadelphia. You may begin in 1742, with the venerable Hoyle, and wind up with the dicta of the American Whist League, whose solemn deliberations on the noble game were only concluded in July of this year. Americans have very much to say about whist.

Mr. Anthony Hope is to lecture in the United States, and if he leaves on the 8th of this month will be with us about the middle of the month. Mr. Hope is Major Pond's captive, his own particular "Prisoner of Zenda." If only a tithe of those who have read Mr. Anthony Hope's romances attend his lectures, what audiences he will have!

In the North American Review for August Prof. Abram S. Isaacs discusses the question "Has Judaism a Future?" Prof. Isaacs thinks that the ultimate phase of human progress will be reached with the unity, simplification, and purification of all religions.

Mr. Robert H. Sherard's "The White Slaves of England" is to be published by Mr. F. M. Mansfield of New York.

Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Boston Public Library, has just added to the collection a complete set of The London Times from 1809 up to date.

Outing for August contains two complete stories, "Ingleby's Neighbor" and "The Match Game." The other notable features are "Golfers in Action," by Price Collier; "The Fishes of Our Boyhood," by Ed. W. Sandys; "Polo in Play," by A. H. Godfrey; "The Season's Yachts and Freaks," by A. J. Kenealy, and "Coasting the Mediterranean Awheel," by Paul E. Jenks. The number is handsomely illustrated.

Mary E. Wilkins's "Jerome, a Poor Man," now running in Harper's Weekly, will be published in book form this month by the Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The same firm have now ready a notable number of excellent books, and among them may be cited "Certain Accepted Heroes," by Henry Cabot Lodge; "Three Operettas," with words by the late H. C. Bunner and music by Oscar Weil; "Celebrated Trials," by H. L. Clinton; "White Man's Africa," by Poultney Bigelow; "Mrs. Keith's Crime," by Mrs. W. K. Clifford; "My Studio Neighbors," by W. Hamilton Gibson; "An Open-Eyed Conspiracy," by W. D. Howells; "Marchesi and Music," by Mme. Marchesi, and "Outlines in Local Color," by Brander Matthews.

In September Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish "John Marmaduke, a Romance of the English Invasion of Ireland in 1649." The author is Samuel Harden Church, and the work will be finely illustrated. Mr. Church's "Life of Cromwell" was a distinguished success.

The Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. have in press Andrew Lang's "A Book of Dreams and Ghosts." We are going to have no longer lax ideas about spooks, but a real actual procession, the absolute dramatic personae trooping past being Icelanders, Chinese, and Highlanders. A more serious subject, also treated by Mr. Andrew Lang, will be "The Pink Fairy Book for 1897," and it will have many true illustrations. This pretty volume the Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will have ready in good time for the holiday season, which is only six months from now.

The Chap Book prints this: "It will be remembered that 'The Fourth Napoleon' was held over from last Spring to the coming Autumn for publication. It is now announced that certain chapters of the work have been suppressed in its present form. These would probably have been interesting reading to followers of current Continental diplomacy and the histories of royal families."

"With Mr. Alfred Tennyson's compliments," in his own handwriting, many a collector would like to place in a volume, say "The Princess." Well, those precious few lines may be had, with a brief one-page note of the poet's, at a book mart in Forty-second Street, New York.

The Messrs. Dent will publish a translation of Herr Houston Stewart Chamberlain's "Life of Wagner." Herr Chamberlain is an Englishman, but is naturalized as a German, and so "Mr." and "Herr" are interchangeable.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY **MAGAZINE**
OF
SUNDAY, AUG. 8,

Will abound in attractive features; for example:

Double-page pictures of the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, from photographs which were made by the most expert marine photographers.

The first page will be devoted to a portrait of Valentine Seaman, the oldest native New Yorker, accompanied by a sketch of his life.

There will be a signed article by Mrs. John Sherwood on the "Decadence of American Watering Places."

Atlantic Yacht Club: Handsome pictures of the interior of the clubhouse.

King and Queen of Siam: The approaching visit of the King and Queen of Siam to New York makes interesting a full page of portraits of the Siamese Royal Family, and charming reproductions of scenes in Bangkok, the Imperial City of Siam.

The Loving Cup presented to Ambassador Thos. F. Bayard by Americans living in the United Kingdom of Great Britain will be illustrated.

An illustrated review of Hall Caine's new book, "The Christian."

Interior of the Studio Building in West Tenth Street, with views of studios of John La Farge, T. W. Wood, William H. Beard, and reproductions of some of their pictures.

British Association for the Advancement of Science. The forthcoming meeting of this body in Toronto makes of interest an article on the work of the Association by William Henry Hale, Ph. D., with portraits of Sir Joseph Lister, Sir John Evans, Lord Rayleigh and Lord Kelvin.

Tuxedo: The famous resort of New York society; nine illustrations.

Portraits and sketches of G. R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port; Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the retiring President of Brown University; Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Judge Asa W. Tenney, and others.

Half-page picture of Bicycle Girls at Jerome Avenue, New York.

The news pages will contain the usual attractive contents, among others Harold Frederic's cable letter from London and bright news letters from Paris, Berlin, and other European centres.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Bad Art and Its Effects.

From The Saturday Review.

Not long ago I heard an architect make a curiously suggestive remark. Conversation had turned upon the manifold dangers to which we expose ourselves by traveling in railway carriages. "The great rule," said this architect, "is never to look out of the window until you are a good thirty miles from London. Otherwise you risk seeing the Crystal Palace." To the real artist the sight of bad work is, indeed, always unpleasant. Bad work really repels him, and he is furious that other people admire it.

"Miss" and "Mrs."

From The Illustrated American.

There was some knowledge of human nature displayed by the negro porter, who said: "I always call young ladies Mrs. because the younger they are the better they like it, and the older ladies I calls Miss because the older they are the better they like it."